SPECIMEN COPY.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

69115 六拜禮 號四廿月三英港香 SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920. 日六初月三 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SIZE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

APPEAL TO ALLIES AGAINST REDUCTION.

San Remo, April 22.

A German Note, asking permission to increase the Army to 200,000, argues that the German Government's forces are insufficient to suppress trouble provoked by extremists and to re-establish order.

The Note dwells on the danger of a Bolshevist Revolution in Germany and contends that the lack of a sufficient military force in Germany will prejudice the Allies, because the German Government will be unable to conform to the economic stipulations of the Treaty.

The Note contends that a reduction of the Army will have grave consequences and says there is no fear of an Army of 200,000 being used to repel invasion or attack any foreign Power. It urges the postponement of the reduction of the Army to 100,000 till the situation in Germany is consolidated.

The Note declares that the cohesion of the Army has been gravely impaired by uncertainty with regard to the future. It urges a settlement of the question without delay; otherwise, the consequences to Germany and Europe will be incalculable. It proposes that the Army of 200,000 consist of twelve Infantry and three Cavalry Divisions; three Infantry Brigades, with three batteries of heavy artillery for each Infantry Division; and also a total of eight groups of aviators.

THREE NOTES.

Paris, April 21.

The German Delegation has sent to the Peace Conference three Notes; firstly, asking permission to maintain in the neutral zone a fixed total force instead of a fixed number of units, as stipulated by the agreement of August 8, and an increase of artillery by two batteries, making a total of eleven; secondly, it requests permission to increase the permanent strength of the German Army from 100,000 to 200,000, including an aviation group and heavy artillery; thirdly, it announces that the German States have been instructed to carry out the wishes of the Allies with regard to the disbandment of the Civic Guards.

PRINCE OF WALES.

NOVEL EXPERIENCES WHEN CROSSING THE LINE.

Suva, April 21.

The Prince of Wales had a memorable experience in crossing the line. The celebration was on an unprecedented scale, as the result of much research into ancient customs and the employment of the rhyming talent of the crew. The ceremonies were so striking that a book of words will be published. Neptune, attended by a Court of fifty, held an Investiture bestowing on the Prince the Order of the Equatorial Bath, tying a miniature tub round his neck. Similarly grotesque decorations were conferred on the Admiral and officers, each accompanied by appropriate verses.

The Prince of Wales recited a verse of his own composition, welcoming the Majesties of the Deep who participated in the procession, after which the Prince was first initiated and then lathered with pink, black and white, and ducked "three times three."

The Prince landed at Fiji to-day and received a picturesque reception from a *fuzzy*-headed, khaki-clad Guard of Honour, including war veterans.

Replying to addresses the Prince of Wales said King George regarded the welfare of the indigenous races of the Empire as a sacred charge.

LONGER WORKING HOURS.

APPEAL BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

London, April 22.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution urging the Government to appeal to the Employer's Federation and the Trade Unions temporarily to extend working hours to meet the deficiency in production, thereby rendering more exports available to assist in checking the depreciation of British currency abroad. The association also passed a resolution that a further reduction in working hours would inflict irreparable injury to the trade of the country.

TREATMENT OF IRISH PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS PRIVILEGES.

London, April 21.

The Irish Government has announced that political prisoners awaiting trial will henceforth be granted special ameliorative treatment, including separate and furnished cells, *freedom of movement* within the prison and liberty of conversation with other political prisoners.

THE TURF.

London, April 21.

The City and Suburban resulted as follows:—

Corn Sack .....1.
Square Measure .....2.
Furious .....3.

Sixteen ran; won by a short head, a neck separating second and third.

Betting:—10 to 1 Corn Sack; 10 to 1 Square Measure; 6 to 1 Furious.

PAPUA OIL FIELDS.

ANGLO-PERSIAN COMPANY GIVEN WORK.

Melbourne, April 21.

It is understood that the Federal Government has completed arrangements to place the whole of its oil boring operations in charge of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

FURTHER IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS.

San Remo, April 22.

The Supreme Council to-day heard military and naval experts regarding the administration of the Straits and approved the insertion of clauses on the subject in the Turkish Peace Treaty. It afterwards examined the present situation in the Caucasus.

NO HITCH IN CONFERENCE.

San Remo, April 21.

A communique issued by the Supreme Council says Allied Admirals and Generals continued the discussion of the Turkish military and Armenian questions. M. Venizelos gave evedence.

A semi-official statement isued in Rome denies the "absolutely fantastic rumours" of hitches at the Conference. It declares that the Conference is proceeding with uninterrupted quietness. The object of the rumours is probably to discredit Italian securities abroad.

THE DETERMINATION OF FRANCE.

Paris, April 22.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has passed a resolution that France is determined to obtain the disarmament of Germany in the interest of general peace, and demands that the Government should insist on the faithful execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

AMERICA TO OBSERVE BUT NOT PARTICIPATE.

Washington, April 21.

The American Ambassador at Rome has been instructed to attend the San Remo conference as the Government's observer, but not to participate in the deliberations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

London, April, 21.

The question of chief interest in the San Remo Conference is that of Germany and German disarmement. What the French circles want is that the Treaty, signed by all the Powers, should be carried out. Where amendments are necessary, France as the principal injured party, is the chief creditor, and as one who has the most to fear in future should have right to the first say. Deliberation by protocols and diplomatic instruments have failed so far to secure the execution of the Treaty terms. The German Army is still vastly over strength. Germany again is drilling Pseudo Volunteers and the Police Corps, and Germany is also keeping up and hiding arms and ammunition. She is sending only a small fraction of coal from the Ruhr Valley which she promised to despatch to France and she is apparently not even contemplating paying any part of her financial debts. The only thing, therefore, is to keep intact an armed threat, and that is the threat of the French Army. M. Millerand refuses at San Remo as he refused at Paris to surrender the "Right of France" to a final decision as to whether a move forward of troops may not be necessary at some time in the event of still further obstinancy on part of Germany.

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA AND DE VALERA.

Montgomery, Alabama, April 21.

According to the "Birmingham Post" the American Legion having passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Alabama to publicly proclaim Valera "persona nongrata," the Governor replied that whilst it was outside his official province to issue such a proclamation, his personal opinion was that the pilgrimage of Valera and his Sinn Fein propaganda should long ago have received the attention of the State Department. "Were I the directing official of that department I would unhesitatingly order the deportation of Valera without delay."

PRESIDENT CABRERA INSANE.

New Orleans, April 21.

Schaumberger, the former American secret service agent has sent the following cable from Guatemala.—"President Cabrera has been declared insane and is now a prisoner awaiting trial." During Cabrera's bombardement of the capital many shells struck British and American Legations.

M. PAINLEVE TO VISIT PEKING.

London, April 21.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that in response to an invitation by the Chinese Government M. Painleve is going to Peking on May 11th to study the development of Franco-Chinese intellectual relations. He will return to France in September.

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, April 21.

The Conferees of the Senate House of Representatives have agreed to a Bill, increasing the pay of the Army and Navy approximately 20 per cent.

ROME-TOKIO FLIGHT.

Rome, April 21.

A message from Bunderabbas states the Capitan Ranza who is flying to Tokio has arrived at Chadi[illegible]

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

THE STUDENTS STRIKE.

Shanghai, April 23.

Following the brush between the soldiers and students, the shops have closed at Nantao. The Chinese Tramways refused to strike this morning, whereupon the students stood on the tramtracks. The trams were not running this afternoon. Some Kiangnan dock workers went on strike as a result of the students picketing. There is no trouble in the Foreign Settlements. Four students were hurt in a brush with the soldiers. The Chinese territory assumes the appearance of a big millitary camp. This afternoon every available soldier was on duty. A mass meeting is called for Saturday noon.

MALAYA THANKED.

Singapore, April 23.

His Excellency the Governor has received a letter from the Secretary of State expressing high appreciation and gratitude for the generous response of all classes in Malaya to appeals made for donations and subscriptions with which to purchase war planes for the British Forces. Fifty-three war planes were provided from Malaya.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

MONDAY'S "MUSICALE."

Below we give the programme of the "musicale" to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday at 5.15 p.m.:—

Tenor Solos.—(a.) La Donna e Mobile (Verdi) and (b.) Take a Pair of Sparking Eyes—Mr. Howard Freeborn.

Violin Solos.—(a.) Chanson Louis XIII (Pavane F. Kriesler); (b.) Musette (Pfeiffer)—Comte. P. de Broc.

Recitation—Mrs. F. C. Hall.

Baritone Solo.—Stonecracker John (Eric Coates)—Mr. R. A. Green.

Songs at the Piano.—Col. R. M. Crosse.

Piano Solos.—(a.) Prelude (Rachmaninoff); (b.) Butterfly (Grieg); (c.) Dance of Fire and Water (N. O'Neill); (d.) Humoureske (Grieg)—Mr. Denman Fuller.

Soprano Solo.—Barbette (David McGeogh)—Mrs. J. S. Jennings.

S.S. CHINA.

A QUICK RUN.

The China Mail S. S. Co's "China," which sailed from here on March 27th, at noon, arrived in San Francisco on April 15th, having made the entire trip in a few hours less than twenty days from Hongkong to San Francisco.

The China Mail S. S. Co. are planning to repeat this performance on the next two trips, both outward and homeward.

HOUSE OF THE GREEN SHUTTERS.

One of the most ancient houses in the City has been secured as the editorial and business offices of *Public Opinion*. Known as "The old house with green shutters under St. Paul's," it is the only house on Ludgate Hill remaining of those rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666. No. 20 must, therefore, be about 250 years old. Having been put in a thorough state of repair, it will long remain a monument of other days.

From "Passing Show".

THE HOUSEHOLD PEST.

LABOUR COOLIE ROBBED.

UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

A returned Northern Chinese Labour Corps coolie yesterday fell a victim to the thieving propensities of a number of his more wily compatriots of the South. He has an appearance which led to the impression that he was a very harmless victim to operate upon. In any case the thieves considered it a virtue to rob the Northerner. A gang of some six men yesterday dogged his footsteps and when they got to a favourable locality they fell on him. One snatched his purse from his pocket, whilst the others, by means of such strategems as jostling, bumping and assaulting him with a bamboo pole, prevented him from taking up an effective chase after the thief, who was thus enabled to escape. The victimised Northerner made his way to the Central Police Station where he made his his report to Inspector Cashman, who deputed a detective to go with him in search of the culprits. The Northerner managed to have four Chinese arrested whom he alleged belonged to the gang. At the Police Court this morning, in doleful accents, he related his sad experience mentioning that on account of the loss of his money he was now in a destitute condition without the means of proceeding to his native place. He dwelt on the kindness of Inspector Cashman who gave him 20 cents at Central Station yesterday and another 20 cents when he came into the Court this morning. "But" he pointed out, "forty cents are only sufficient for two meals, and are not enough to keep me from eventually going hungry and clotheless."

Mr. Culley, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker Deacon, and Harston, appeared for the defence.

The four prisoners were discharged, the Magistrate remarking that the evidence of the complainant alone was not sufficient for a conviction.

PIDGIN RHYMES.

A reader sends us the following, which he says is an amah's description of a foreman printer's recent fine of $50 in lieu of a month's notice:—

Chinee foreman—Printing Press.
No give notice—plenty mess.
Him go worship—Canton way;
"First find foreman"—massa say.
Him go look see—no can get.
Massa one find—you can bet!
Plenty pidgin—go Canton.
Fineesie worship—old job gone.
Massa noisy—Chinee collar;
Wanchee him pay—fifty dollar.
"No good massa—him no savvy
"Chinee worship—him no havee
"Tomb of fathers"—Chinee sob;
"Him went worship—Won Nu Job!

MILES.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s./10¾d.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Repulse Bay Hotel Dances.
V. R. C. Sports.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

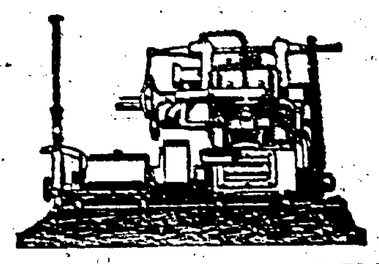
MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Reynolds Danniston Co. in "Up in Mabel's Room."—9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

Hongkong Day and Parade.

NOTICES.



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GREATER LONDON.

ITS POPULATION AND PROBLEMS.

London has only one rival in the matter of population and that is New York, which has for half a century shown a slightly more rapid increase than what is known as Greater London. The continental capitals lag far behind. Paris before the war had only three millions and Berlin and Vienna little over two millions.

By Greater London we mean that unbroken mass of humanity which stretches for a radius of twelve to fifteen miles from Charing Cross, and which comes under the administration of the London police.

The census returns made every ten years give the following figures:

1871	3,885,641
1881	4,766,661
1891	5,633,806
1901	6,581,402
1911	7,251,358

Statistics made for other purposes bring the figures up to date as follows:—

1914	7,466,278
1915	7,321,000
1916	7,148,000
1917	6,872,000
1918	6,784,450

It will be seen how four years of war diminished the population of the capital by nearly 700,000. In the years immediately preceding the war the population showed an increase of 70,000 per annum. So that instead of an increase of 280,000 for the four war years we have a decrease of 700,000, which makes a difference of one million.

No later returns than those of 1918 are available. Demobilisation of men from the Army has taken place during the last year and has repleted the population, but to what extent is not yet established.

It is noteworthy that the Registrar-General bases his mortality rates on the population in 1917 as being nearer the figure of the present population than the figure for 1918, though he considers that the 1917 estimates understate the present population. So we should be back to seven millions at least.

With the rapid growth of the metropolis great changes have been taking place. The three most central areas—the City of London, Holborn, and Westminster—show a smaller population than they did in 1801. The square mile of the City of London has a population at night—all censuses are taken at night, of less than 20,000, made up mostly of the care-takers of business premises, night watchmen, etc., But into these three areas a round million of workers pour every day.

It is this daily ebb and flow of the human tide between the outer districts and the centre which at present forms London's most serious problem. Before the war the desire for healthier conditions which improving railway facilities helped to foster, added to the inevitable expansion created by the growth of the community sent the population of the outer districts up by leaps and bounds. In the ten years from 1901 to 1911 the population of a number of these suburbs increased one hundred per cent., some nearly two hundred per cent. The consequence is that more traffic facilities are badly needed. More tube railways are projected and a select committee is sitting to consider the traffic problem.

So great an authority as Lord Ashfield, the new peer who was at one time manager of American electric railways, and is now managing director of the London underground railways, forecasts a great addition to the network of London tubes, and also underground roads for fast motor traffic.

An interesting feature of London's development has been the growing number of important factories and works which have recently been built on the fringe of Greater London or just outside. Many were established during the war. Apart from its being next to impossible to find room for new factories in central London, sites can be found for their erection more cheaply in the outer area.

But with the establishment of these works arises the need of houses in the vicinity for the workers. A remedy for this need is put forward by those who are moving in favour of garden cities. It is proposed to plan compact industrial towns in the form of such garden cities, with populations of from 30,000 to 50,000 in these areas whither industry has migrated. It is urged that the carrying out of such proposals would help materially to solve the traffic problem.

THE GREAT PEACE FIASCO.

MEN WHO SOLD THE PAST.

"The Great Peace Fiasco" was the subject of the last of the series of War Lectures given by Mr. L. J. Maxse before a crowded audience at the Caxton Hall, London.

When, he said, one contemplated the result of the Paris Peace Conference, which was probably unique in the history of human bamboozlement, one was driven to ask if there was really any limit to human credulity. It was inconceivable that any body of men should have had the power to fritter away, as the Peace Conference had done, the great gains to civilization which we had won on the battlefield. But what else could we expect from the men in Downing Street, who up to the eleventh hour of the war had little faith in our own cause? If our fighting men had had as little zeal in our cause as the talking men nothing could have prevented us from losing the war.

Indeed, he sometimes wondered whether our Government really wanted to win the war. Only a few months before the Armistice General Smuts, then a member of the War Cabinet, said at Glasgow that there were people who thought our purpose was to "smash the enemy," but that he "was not of that opinion"; we "did not want any indemnity from anybody." Across the Channel that sort of talk was commonly called the language of "Defeatism." (Cheers.)

Although our Government was not strong enough to lose the war—Clemenceau, Foch, Haig, and Beatty saw to that—(cheers)—they were strong enough to lose the Peace. The whole business, from the time of the Armistice, was taken out of the hands of the soldiers and allowed to develop into political negotiations between the Washington Government and that spurious Government which had been set up in Berlin since the Kaiser had become a Dutch country gentleman. (Laughter and cheers.) The whole course of the Peace Conference had been crippled by allowing our American "Associate"—who prided himself on not being an Ally—to impose himself after the Armistice over the whole range of European questions, in which the United States was not directly or even indirectly interested. Why had our Government thought it necessary to swallow President Wilson's "Fourteen Points," to the ruin of the Army as a military instrument, at a time when it was moving from victory, to victory before the Armistice? Why should we have had an Armistice at all? (Loud cheers.)

What was the "mysterious malignant intangible influence" to which Lord Milner once alluded in the House of Lords, which seemed to operate to our undoing at the Armistice and at the Peace Conference? Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister—a white man, a strong man, a fearless man, and regarded as such by M. Clemenceau—was the only public man who appreciated what was going on at the Peace Conference and entered an emphatic protest against this malign influence which was being exercised behind the scenes. (Hear, hear.)

There were those who wanted to dismiss the whole question of reparation as merely a sordid matter, but they must remember that the future of Europe turned on finance. It was a question which did not only concern the ubiquitous international Jew who lived in one country and worked for another. (Laughter.) If we had lost the war would not Germany have bled us white? Then why why should not Germany pay? (Cheers.) Judging by their actions and by their utterances, there were in the Coalition, men who would prefer that Great Britain, rather than Germany, should pay for the war. That was the key to the great Peace fiasco. (Cheers.) He predicted that Germany would never pay a single farthing of the cost of this war which had been thrust upon us, and declared that posterity would justly curse the memories of the men who, in November, 1918, sold the past for a mess of American pottage. (Cheers.)

The committee on transport has lent its ear rather favourably to the idea and authorities concerned with housing are making it one of the bases of their plans. Perhaps we may picture the Greater London of the future as a city stretching well into rural England—a city of garden towns. Decentralisation must almost inevitably be the policy of the future.

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AMERICAN ITEMS.

London, April 9. A *Times* dispatch from Sydney urges the United States, Canada and Australia to coordinate in naval activities in order to secure peace in the Pacific.

* * *

Seattle, Washington, April 9.—The party of financiers, headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, who are on the way to the Orient to investigate trade conditions, sailed to-day for Japan.

* * *

Washington, April 9.—The senate committee on elections today ordered an investigation of the Ford-Newberry senatorial campaign in the state of Michigan in 1918.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—Senator Walsh of Massachusetts in a speech here to-day said the democratic convention must repudiate President Wilson's stand for the unmodified ratification of the peace treaty or the democratic party will face a catastrophe at the next election. Continuing he said: "President Wilson has not kept his promises and is responsible for the rebellion of a helpless people against oppression."

* * *

San Francisco, April 10.—The California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company to-day announced officially that the basic price for raw unrefined sugar was $17.43 per hundred. New York centrifugal sales were made on a basis of P17.75 a hundred.

* * *

Washington, April 9.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation to-day assured the United States shipping board that hereafter there would be no ground for complaint against the Steel Corporation, and its subsidiaries that American ships were being discriminated against in shipments from the Pacific coast. Admiral Benson, retired, who is a member of the United States shipping board, recently asked the officers of the Steel Products Company and the Illinois Steel Company, if they were discriminating against American vessels.

* * *

Washington, April 9.—Over protests of the democratic members of the senate committee investigating the Sims-Daniels row in the navy, it was decided to-day to broaden the scope of the inquiry which includes the suggestion of a re-organization of the navy department. Chairman Hale of the committee on naval affairs cast the deciding vote, after Senator Pittman of Nevada entered a protest. Senator Pittman's plan was to take up the question with the whole navy. The committee decided that if the inquiry were extended to that extent, the committee would be in session the rest of the year.

NOTICES.

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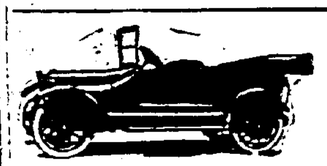

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HUMOUR IN THE COUNCIL ROOM.

INTERPRETER'S STORIES.

Mr. Paul Mantoux, C. B., Director of the Political Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, who acted as interpreter to the Inter-Allied Conference and the Supreme War Council in Paris, spoke at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association at the Cafe Royal. M. Christian Sauerwein (London editor of *Le Matin*), president of the association, was in the chair, and after the King's health had been drunk he proposed the health of Mr. Mantoux.

It was, he said, some consolation to Frenchmen, whose language had for the first time at the Conference ceased to be the only language of diplomacy, to know that it was a man of French birth and of French university distinction who had acted as interpreter to the greatest world power Conference recorded in history.

During the proceedings in Paris he frequently felt that his head served the purpose of a sieve, through which other men's thoughts and words were passed. Amazing statements, for which he was in no sense responsible, flowed from his mouth. Much had been heard of the Council of Four—he had, in a sense, acted as a fifth member. (Laughter). And Sir Maurice Hankey made a sixth. He consequently had many opportunities of listening to the other members and of knowing quite a lot about them apart from the subjects they discussed. Mr. Keynes had written a clever book about the Council of Four, but Mr. Keynes had never been present at one of its meetings. He, with other experts, was sometimes consulted on matters of detail by one member or other or their representatives in a room upstairs—for though experts were generally regarded as bores, they had to be listened to—but certainly Mr. Keynes was never present at the meetings at Mr. Wilson's apartment downstairs, where the Council really met and decided the main points.

THE CHAIRMAN AND THE MOON.

There Mr. Lloyd George occupied a large comfortable armchair; M. Clemenceau occupied another near President Wilson; and at the other end of the table, where he sat, was Signor Orlando, who showed great eagerness to know everything that was going on. Conversation was very informal and very friendly. Sometimes, when a place of some unknown locality was mentioned, such as Jerusalem or Constantinople—(laughter)—a large map was brought in, and then those great men might be seen crawling on the floor. (Laughter.) He saw it once or twice with great delight. He had really a hard time. He had to rush to the Foreign Office at 9 o'clock in the morning, dictate notes of what he had heard during five hours of the day before, and present something as much like it as possible in about two hours. He had to dictate at full speed, like a man running for dear life. He afterwards jumped into a motorcar, and went to President Wilson's house where the sitting began a few moments afterwards. Sometimes the Council of Four had their moments of leisure, when documents were required, and the interval was passed in story-telling. President Wilson was good at short stories, and they were always much enjoyed (Laughter.) He told one about a Chinaman and the moon. He said there was a Chinaman who, when taking water out of a well and seeing the reflection of the moon said to himself: "Oh, this is very serious indeed. The moon has fallen into the well, and it is my duty to try to take it out." Then he dropped his bucket and pulled as hard as he could—so hard that he fell on his back—and on looking up saw the moon in the sky. He then said to himself: "Well that is good work!" (Laughter.) That was typical of the small stories which President Wilson would give between two great discussions.

On another occasion, during an interval in the proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George asked M. Clemenceau his opinion of the great orators of the French Tribune, and M. Clemenceau gave a very vivid picture of his friends who had spoken in French Assemblies during the last 40 or 50 years. He placed M. Viviani in the forefront as the greatest living Frenchman, and considered that among the orators he had heard, M. Gambetta and M. Jaures were first by a long distance. Though he had quarelled very much with both he did not mind expressing his warm admiration of their great powers in that line.

People had wondered why M. Clemenceau attended the gathering of great men always wearing grey gloves and never took them off. (Laughter.) This gave rise to much speculation, but a simple explanation was eventually forthcoming. M. Clemenceau told him that his skin was constantly getting drier, so he kept it oiled or something of that sort. He therefor put on gloves, because he could not shake hands with people or write with hands in that condition. (Laughter) That was the key to the gloves mystery. M. Clemenceau was sometimes very angry with some one or other, but when he understood the point of view upon which the difference arose, he admitted there was something good in it.

What had struck him in his position as interpreter at the Peace Council was the goodwill and understanding that prevailed—the desire to understand and appreciate each other's point of view. This had been one of the great lessons of the last few years and if it was a supreme task for an interpreter, it was a glorious one, and he should be glad to continue it. (Cheers.)

MORALS OF KISSING.

A VICAR'S CONVICTION.

The Consistory Court at Rochester recently investigated charges of immoral acts and conduct brought against the Rev. Herbert John Martin, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Old Brompton, Chatham. The first charge was for assaulting by kissing Elizabeth Gladys Topping, a domestic in his service, for which he was convicted at Chatham on September 19 last; the second was for falsely stating on oath that he had not committed the offence; the third was for saying to the girl, "You love me as much as you love your young man. Don't think I want to have any connexion with you"; the fourth was for kissing a domestic in his employ named Florence May Hamilton, and saying to her, "Do you know that I love you with all my heart and soul? Don't think I want to have any connexion with you. I purely love you."

Sir E. Hume Williams, K. C., and Mr. E. W. Hansell prosecuted for the Bishop of Rochester, and Mr. Ernest Charles, K. C., and Mr. Thesiger appeared for the respondent.

During an argument between counsel as to whether the charges came under the ecclesiastical law, Mr. Charles remarked that it was a startling proposition to him that the mere act of kissing was something immoral. It was certainly indiscreet. In the Bible a kiss was not regarded as anything immoral, but as a greeting in pledge of friendship. To kiss a girl in your own house, whether she be a handmaid or not, was not an act of personal immorality.

Sir E. Hume Williams replied that the girl had been assaulted by kissing, and the kissing was such that it could not be conceived as an ecclesiastical greeting, as friendship, or an ecclesiastical help to his housemaid. Surely, for the vicar to plant a chaste salute from time to time on his domestic's brow could not be considered to help her more effectually in cleaning the bathroom or sweeping the floor. This girl was in his service, and to a great extent at his mercy.

The Chancellor of the diocese who presided, asked whether Mr. Charles agreed that a kiss might have a taint of immorality. Counsel replied that it was not open to the Court to search through the evidence to find something for the Court. The Chancellor decided that the charges on the whole were within the Clergy Discipline Act of 1792. Whether the act of kissing was innocent or not would be determined by the evidence.

Mr. Charles thereupon advised the defendant to plead guilty to the first three charges, subject to being allowed to appeal on the question of whether the Consistory Court had power to deal with them.

Sir E. Hume Williams thought that the course taken was the right one, and the Court had sufficient evidence on which to advise the Bishop how to act.

Formal evidence of the conviction was given.

In reply to the Chancellor, Sir E. Hume Williams said that he would not withdraw the other charges, but he would not offer any evidence on them.

The Chancellor said that they found the defendant guilty on the first three charges, and he must pay the costs of the prosecution.

Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. Charles asked that sentence should not be pronounced pending the appeal.

FIGHT FOR A FLAT.

WOMAN'S STAND AGAINST EJECTMENT.

An interesting case, arising out of the difficulties created by the housing shortage, is arousing public attention at Streatham.

Having failed legally to establish her right to retain possession of a flat in Mitcham-lane, in which she has lived with her son for two years, Mrs. Nellie Best is putting up a determined fight against a threatened ejectment and a possible distraint on her furniture for non-payment of the legal costs incurred in defending her home. An Englishwoman's home, she says, is still her castle.

For 22 days a baliff has been in possession. The flat is situated over a shop, and Mrs. Best informed a *Daily News* representative that her weekly tenancy included the ground floor room at the rear of the business part of the premises.

"When the landlord told me that he had leased the whole of the premises for three years to Mr. A. Pearce, a local tradesman," Mrs. Best added, "he told me that my tenancy would remain unchanged, but a fortnight after Mr. Pearce took possession I was given notice to quit.

"At Wandsworth Court, where I disputed the claim for possession, Mr. Pearce defended himself on the ground that he wanted my flat for his shop manager's use. I lost the case, and also an appeal to the High Court. Being unable to get any other accommodation I am waiting to be ejected. My solicitor informs me that it is certain that I shall be put out on Wednesday, and that my furniture will be removed to storage unless I pay £19 or give security for that amount. This I refuse to do on principle."

Stretched across the front windows of Mrs. Best's flat is a large canvas sheeting, stating in black painted letters her case to the publice.

CONCERT IN ITALY HEARD IN LONDON.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE FOR AMATEURS.

Through an Ealing bedroom window there came recently rapid automatic wireless telephony messages that were being sent out by a Bolshevik operating in Moscow.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative, who listened to these communications, heard also messages from Hanover and Carnarvon. They were all received on a new and specially designed machine set, which Mr. Poll Rees (brother of Sir J. D. Rees, M.P.) has invented.

It has been named the "H. P. R. Long Range Receiving Set," and its manufacture for amateurs is shortly to begin in this country.

The remarkable feature of this set is that it is contained in a tiny box, and is so simple in its mechanism that a child can work it. Its range of capacity can be easily increased without making it clumsy. The cost of manufacture is only a few pounds.

With three thermonic valves, which may be described in non-technical terms as "magnifiers," messages sent from a distance of thousands of miles can be heard with great distinctness.

Every Sunday, between 3 and 6, and 6 and 8 p.m., Mr. Rees listens to a telephonic concert in Italy, and telephonic conversations from other stations are regularly heard.

This would seem to conflict with the theory expressed to a *Daily Chronicle* representative by a Marconi official the other day, that long-distance telephony would probably not be audible to amateurs because of the high wave measures used.

The American stations are plainly readable on this tiny set, although the aerial used is only a wire 86ft. long hung between the upper bedroom window and a tree at the bottom of the garden.

Mr. Rees has spent some years in experimenting in wireless, and is a member of the Wireless Society. Included in his patented achievements are his system for reducing the space occupied by the apparatus for long wave lengths, and a compact machine which makes up a table set now being manufactured.

This latest design, however, is a long way ahead for simplicity and portable character; of any of his previous inventions.

NOTICES.

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The simple composition of this glass-ware is an advantage as regards possible contamination of liquids in contact with it. It contains no metals of the magnesia-lima-zine group and no heavy metals.

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PHILLIPS "PRESIDENT" HEELS

All Sizes. 60 cents a pair with nails.

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HONGKONG.

SOVIET MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE "PARENTAL" DEPARTMENT.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes an interesting digest of the first of the codified laws of Soviet Russia namely, that concerning marriage, divorce, family and guardianship.

The character of the Soviet revolution necessarily did away with the whole legal system of old Russia. During a transition period lasting only over the latter months of 1917 the courts set up by the new regime acted upon general directions and upon decrees issued by the Central Executive. But with the beginning of 1918 work was taken seriously in hand for the creation of a scientific system of laws in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Soviet Republic. Before a year had passed an almost complete system of laws had been evolved and codified.

The introduction to the law of which the text is now published begins by dealing in advance with possible criticism, and admits that the new laws may be quite Socialistic. But it says they are certainly of a proletarian character, and such as to shorten the road towards full Socialism. The Soviet did not intend to create eternal codes, or codes to last for centuries. Their laws were drawn up with one aim—namely, that of gradually rendering the laws themselves superfluous.—

SOCIETY AND THE PARENT.

The first law published by the Soviet Government contains such elements of organisation in that it sets up various departments for the registration of civil acts. At the same time it is marked at every stage by its transitional character. The full-fledged Socialistic State not having yet been achieved, no attempt is made to replace the paternal care of children by the social care of them. Children who have no one to look after them, whatever the reason and whatever their condition, are handed over to the guardianship of a special department performing its function either directly or by delegating it to guardians appointed to look after one or a group of these children. This department is to play also an educational role by proving to parents that the social care of children gives much better results than the unscientific and often irrational individual upbringing.

WILLS AND PROSPERITY.

The old laws dealing with inheritance had been annulled by the Soviet Republic already in the first days of its existence. The introduction to the present law points out that the fundamental principle dominating this part of the law has only carried to its logical conclusion the principle of limitation of inheritance now universally adopted. This particular regulation is considered to have dealt the death-blow to the institution of private property, as transferable from generation to generation and from family to family as a matter of individual right. Private property is now only admitted as a possession for life, to be returned to the community at the death of the owner.

But the framers of the law recognised that individual families still existed and that the upbringing of children on a Socialistic basis was not yet a fact. For this reason they have allowed, as a transitional exception, that a portion of the inheritance may be given to the widow or other relatives of the deceased who may be in need of assistance. Children born outside marriage are entitled to equal benefit from these exceptions, and the claims of creditors. Moreover, in dealing with the claims of relatives, "attention is paid not to the nearness of their relationship, but to extent of their need."

The law recognises only civil marriages, though it raises no objection against the performance of religious ceremonies. The matrimonial age is laid down as sixteen years for females and eighteen years for males, which is also the period of their coming of age. Marriage can only be contracted by the mutual consent of the two parties. They must be both sound of mind, and must not be relatives in the first degree, in ascending or descending lines.

The mutual consent of husband and wife, as well as the desire of either of them, is considered a sufficient ground for divorce.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ACCUMULATION OF COTTON.

Complaints are heard of the growing accumulation of cotton in Kobe and Osaka, chiefly owing to the insufficient railway transport. A great increase in import of late has further accentuated the congestion. According to investigations made by the Cotton Association in Osaka the accumulations at the end of last month amounted to 160,000 bales in Osaka and 290,000 bales in Kobe. The accumulations as a whole show an increase of as many as 143,331 bales as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Indian cotton is the largest in quantity, numbering 358,550 bales, and the rest is mostly of American cotton. The warehouses are filled to their capacity with these stocks. There are about 45,000 bales lying on board the lighters in Kobe. It is expected that it will be a long time before the accumulations show any marked decrease. So long as the warehouses of the spinning companies are filled to their full capacity as they are now, no improvement in railway transport will bring about any appreciable difference.

HANKOW TRADE.

The circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for the week ending April 7 gives the following:—Finance and Money Market:—A few bills were offering as rates fell, but generally speaking no bills came out in the quantity they did some months ago when rates weakened. Sterling was in some demand, and there was a certain amount of inter-bank business. Taels T. T. on Shanghai.—Chinese Market, 96.9, foreign market 96.85, the first time these two markets have been together for some time. There was a fair demand. Dollars fell from 70.8—71 to 70.65—70.85 buyers and sellers respectively. Interest 10. Changsha Exchange Nominal. Exports.—Some business is reported to have been done in sesamun seed and hides, but otherwise there is practically nothing doing. The market for produce generally is easy. Imports: Piece Goods. There is good inquiry for stock. Whites at firm prices. Greys are steady. Clearances satisfactory. Yarn—The market is steady, and there is an absence of inquiry. Clearances are fairly good.

THE POSITION OF THE MARK.

In view of the recent telegram about the increase in the value of the mark the following in the report of Barclay's Bank for January will be of interest: The further rapid decline in the value of the German mark was a feature of January. From 188-189 on January 2, the rate rose to 370 on January 28. There is considerable speculation in this currency, and the wild movements in the rate are a consequence. The ratification of the Peace Treaty has not, contrary to expectations, improved the value of the mark—indeed the reverse has been the case. The financial condition of Germany is such as to cause acute anxiety to those countries with large German investments. The present value of the mark reduces interest receipts to a negligible quantity, while the safety of the capital invested—indeed the whole future—is fraught with uncertainty. The low exchange has encouraged the purchase of commodities in Germany, anything of value being bought and sold at a large profit in other countries. Germany is threatened, therefore, with a serious shortage of goods, and it is suggested that the German Government may take steps to prevent the further serious depletion of stocks, at a time when the low exchange is due to speculation and "unloading," rather than to trade effects.

CHINA COTTON.

In their weekly market report dated April 17 Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—China Cotton:—The developments in the situation during the past week have occasioned only moderate price changes, and the net result of the week's trading is an advance of five mace. At the close, the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favour of higher prices, but the uncertainty which is being felt regarding the exchange outlook has prevented the broadening of speculation, and if operations could be analyzed it would probably be found that a good portion of the business consisted of the evening-up of old transactions and a fair volume of switching of different months in addition to moderate buying by mills. The attention of the trade has been divided between the manipulative tactics of local operators displayed in their juggling of both the old and new crop positions, while the question of the marketing of the remainder of the present crop is more and more losing interest. Attention should, however, be directed to the fact that quite a number of domestic mills have been of late supplying themselves freely against their sales and in anticipation of a continued good trade demand. On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of a rather narrow market until the situation shapes itself in a more decided manner, and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

MANILA RICE EMBARGO.

"The government embargo is the cause of the slow movement of rice this year," declared a Manila rice dealer recently. "The embargo has been extended and may be extended again, and merchants are so restricted by the existing regulations that they do not feel like risking their capital," he continued. This dealer will not permit his name to be used; he fears that the mention of it might bring upon him the wrath of the government. His statement as to little movement in the rice market is widely substantiated, most effectively of all in the statistics of the Manila railroad, quoted recently in the Daily Bulletin, showing that less than 40 per cent. as much rice as was shipped last year at this time is being offered for shipment this year. "The limited movement of rice is having a bad effect on the currency situation," said a well known banker. "Heretofore it has been possible to ship rice to the southern islands in exchange for other commodities, chiefly sugar and hemp. This year it is necessary to send currency instead: very little rice is available for shipment. Once the the currency gets to the southern stations and into the hands of the people, a large portion of it is hoarded for considerable time and the period for it to return to Manila is prolonged. There is a shortage of currency in any case: the lack of movement in the rice makes the situation more acute." Merchants cannot sell rice without permits, and these permits are issued by the department of commerce and communications. It is related that a man who wanted a permit recently to purchase 2,000 bags of rice from a local merchant was told that he could only get the permit to purchase from the bureau of supply. Merchants point out that as long as the business is so closely restricted and supervised it is not inviting to capital. Bankers say that if the embargo were removed the price of rice would increase but the market would be free and movement liberal, while greater profits with an assured good market would encourage planters to seed greater areas instead of turning their rice lands into sugar plantations.

FUTURE OF WOMEN.

THE SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM.

Many long-cherished traditions were torn to shreds by Mr. W. L. George in his lecture on "Women Under Socialism," given at the rooms of the Women's Freedom League, High Holborn, recently. When the present order gives place to the Socialistic state we must, in Mr. George's opinion, be prepared for the following drastic changes:

Disappearance of family life as we know it.

Wives will not be kept by their husbands.

The home of the future will be a dormitory.

All children will be brought up in communal nurseries.

All meals will be served in common dining rooms.

The modern home was a disgusting place, said Mr. George, for it was the corner where the most commonplace of men could feel himself the master. "When he puts on his carpet slippers and stands in front of his fire, he swells and gloats. He is like a King of Babylon, and his wife is his Eastern slave."

"The wife of to-day is expected to be a combination of companion, best friend, courtesan, and housekeeper. In the Socialistic State she will be one of two things, a working wife, or a legal mother who receives a State endowment for her children."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Monday, 26th April

9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27th.—The latest war comedy of demobilization.

"CIVILIAN CLOTHES."

WEDNESDAY, 28th.—The vivid Vital Drama of Real Life.

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

THURSDAY, 29th.—The greatest play produced during the last decade. The play that ran for 18 months in London under the title of "UNCLE SAM."

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES."

FRIDAY, 30th.—The most compelling play ever penned by the master-mind of the playwright.

"THE ACQUITTAL."

SATURDAY, 1st.—The Farce of Farces, one continual scream.

"NIGHTIE NIGHT."

The second Week's programme will be announced in due course. Mr. Denniston and the Company arrived in Hongkong by the "Suwa Maru" yesterday.

Box Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: ... ... $4, $3, & $1.

Telephone No. 327

The Curtain will rise each evening at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

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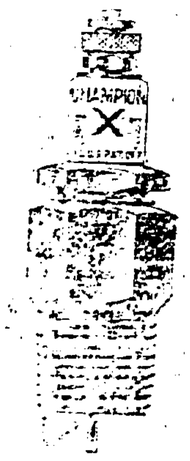

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ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Prices from $1 to $1.50.

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A COMPLETE ÆRATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The MACHINES are made by Messrs. Beatby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. The complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated Waters per day.

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WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.:—

WANTED.

WANTED.—European Assistant for General Office work. State Age, experience and salary required to Box 347 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Capable girl with a knowledge of simple book-keeping who is also a moderately fast typist. Reply stating salary required to Box 344 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One new Baby Grand Piano by Campbell, in perfect condition, price reasonable. Also one upright piano by Moutrie, likewise in perfect condition. Apply Box 348 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, West Bungalow, No. 84 The Peak, from about end of May. Apply Box 345 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET:—No. 46 ELGIN STREET. From 1st June 1920. Apply to Dr. Asger, Dental Surgeon, Post Office Building.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes.

A class for young men will commence on Monday 3rd May. For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

NOTICE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Cecil Humphreys in our firm ceased on December 31st 1919.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th April, 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Blackwood curio stands, teapoys, tables & stools, leather covered couch & easy chairs, finely carved teak screen, teak dinner waggon, teak ice chests, teak dining chairs, card table, writing desks, bookcases, engravings, rugs, single & double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, camphorwood & teak chests of drawers, occasional tables, etc. etc.

Also

1 Geyser (new)

On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 28th, April, 1920 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 65 Wyndham Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—Teak hatstand, plush covered couch & armchairs, lady's teak & blackwood desks, teak card table, easy chairs, marble top console table with bevelled mirror, fancy electric lamps, electric ceiling fans, fancy mantel clocks & mirrors, porcelain figures, Japanese silk embroidered screens, engravings, white lace curtains, carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chest, teak bookcase, occasional tables, brass fenders, dinner service, glass & electro-plated ware, teak overmantels with bevelled mirrors, electric etc. etc.

Double brass bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, double toilet sets, box couch, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead & Sons

1 Enamelled bath.

And

A Selection of Choice Silver ware.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

American Cabaret Dancers will appear on SATURDAY, 24th. April, 1920. during TEA DANSANT & DINNER DANCE.

The following Dances will be presented:—

1. "A Pretty Girl is like a Melody"
2. "Cocaine" —to a "Rose Room"
3. "Ball Room" Fox Trot"
4. "Taxi" will be played by a Jazz "Trap Drummer"

NOTE

Owing to limited accommodation, table bookings should be made early either at the Hongkong Hotel Office (Telephone No. 32) or direct to Repulse Bay Hotel (Telephone No. 881.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee have amended the Settlement days as follows for the year 1920:—

Thursday,...	29th April
Friday, ...	28th May
Friday, ...	25th June
Thursday,...	29th July
Monday, ...	30th August
Friday, ...	24th September
Friday, ...	29th October
Monday, ...	29th November
Thursday,...	23rd December

By order of the Committee.

W. LOGAN, Secretary.

Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1920.

NOTICE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

On and after the 22nd Twenty second of day of April 1920 all receipts for money received on account of the KING EDWARD HOTEL shall bear the impress of the Hotel Chop, which is circular in design bearing the words "King Edward Hotel." Both in English and Chinese. Receipts without this Stamp Chop will not be recognised by the Hotel Authorities.

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

—Opposite the University—

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced.

Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 26th April, 1920 commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "La Hacienda" No. 74 The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Sunday, the 25th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thoresen & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920. commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamer "DAGMAR" as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.
1800 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft
Speed 10 knots

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salved, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchasers risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. or Messrs. THORESEN & CO., Hongkong.

INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA.

NEW PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH.

During the war the National Council of public morals at the request of many bodies interested in the film industry conducted a commission of inquiry into the position and possibilities of the cinema. Forty-two witnesses were examined, and the report, which ran to nearly 400 pages was issued in 1917.

In view of the close of the war it has now been decided to continue the work then begun and a meeting of the commission was held recently at the offices of the National Council of public morals.

Among the members present were Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., President of the British Board of Film Censors, Principal A. E. Garvie, D.D., the Rev. Dr. James Marchant (secretary of the Commission,) Dr. C. W. Kimmins (Chief Inspector of the L.C.C. and chairman of the Cinema Educational Committee.).

In the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Birmingham, the President, Mr. Marchant welcomed the Commission on his behalf. He said that the inquiry which the Commission had conducted into the physical and moral influences of the cinema, an inquiry which the Home Secretary and the Press had regarded as thorough, impartial, and effective, had borne good fruit. It was not too much to say that it had greatly strengthened the hands of the Censor who, in spite of peculiar difficulties created by the war, was doing solid and admirable work in protecting the public and the trade alike. The report of the Commission revealed the enormous influence of the cinema upon the amusements and informal but none the less effective education of millions of people, and, since its issue—and they regarded it as one of the best results of the report—daily and weekly papers, and notably the Times, had made a permanent feature of thoroughly well-informed and critical articles upon cinema films, by which the whole trade and public immensely gained. This wholesome public praise and blame was raising the whole tone of the cinema coupled with the wise and hearty response of the New Trades Council which was steadily realizing the programme which was outlined before the Commission. The cinema trade press showed itself not one whit behind the trade Press of any leading industry, for the cinema should become in Britain as great an industry as it is in America. Thanks to Mr. Newbould, M.P., and to other far-seeing leaders in the trade, the industry was attracting better artists, better money, and better equipment for the production of high-class films.

They had not met to resume their previous investigation. That phase of the work was for the time being done. Not that vigilance was not still necessary. But their work was not happily constructive. They made certain recommendations in their report which now that the war was over they were to help to see carried into practice. As to the censorship, they stood ready to help Mr. O'Connor in every possible way. As regards model regulations, the former Home Secretary undertook to consult with the Commission and hoped shortly to establish a joint committee to draw up such regulations.

The particular work before them now was the work of an educational expert committee to carry out first a number of psychological experiments in the laboratory of University College, which had been kindly placed at their service, and which they were fitting up for the purpose. They proposed to conduct:—

1. A psychological investigation of the durability of cinema impressions on school children.

2. The measurement of fatigue caused by instruction by means of the cinema.

3. The carrying out of comparative tests of education by cinematographical methods with those by normal methods of instruction.

4. The direction in which the cinema would yield the most fruitful results.

5. The possibility of the cinema in cultivating an aesthetic appreciation.

6. The best means of correlating the work of the school with that of the cinema, and the most economical and effective method of using the cinema for this purpose.

7. The collection of evidence with regard to experiments which have already been carried on effectively by using the cinema for educational purposes.

8. The best methods of producing suitable films for school purposes.

Through the enthusiastic and effective service of Dr. Kimmins eminent psychologists had consented to conduct the investigation in to the durability of cinema impressions and the question of fatigue and comparative tests. Professor Spearman had kindly consented to carry on the experiments at University College, and other distinguished psychologists would, if necessary, assist in the investigation. He was happy to say that the Board of Education had promised to allow its expert inspectors to assist the inquiry in every way possible.

The Commission would be pleased to hear that through the generosity of the Carnegie Trust and Major David Davies, M.P., who was represented there by Major Evans, they were able at least to carry forward an important part of that investigation, particularly the psychological experiments. But more money was required if they were to complete that important work.

Sub-committees were appointed to deal with the work covered by 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor explained some of the difficulties that had been met with in the course of his work as censor of cinema films. One of the particular difficulties was the presentation upon the screen of subjects which had actually been presented on the legitimate stage. He instanced the case of a play of which, although its stage presentation had not been taken objection to, he had been bound to take exception to the film production because of the limitations of the film compared with the voice and action of the stage.

After discussing at considerable length some of the censor's difficulties, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"Having heard the statement of Mr. O'Connor, this Cinema Educational Committee expresses its appreciation and approval of his policy in having, in the trade picture houses under his jurisdiction, special regard to the interests of children and consequently debarring propaganda films, which may be more suitably presented under special conditions of exhibition."

DOCTOR'S "DEATH ON DUTY."

Whilst completing the dressing after an operation, Dr. Sandbrook Falkner, 45, of the Hermitage, Fulham Palace-road, pricked his thumb, and died later at St. George's Hospital from blood poisoning. At the inquest at Westminster recently the Coroner said Dr. Falkner was a well-known police surgeon, and he had lost his life in the performance of his duty. A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded.

NEW CAUSE OF DEATH.

BLOOD THAT GOES INTO HIDING.

An interesting discovery is related by Professor W. M. Bayliss, F.R.S., in the current issue of *Nature*. During the war many soldiers died from what seemed to be great loss of blood after being wounded. The condition is described as "traumatic toxæmia," and is marked by general collapse, ending in death if not combated in some way.

"It does not come on immediately after injury," says Professor Bayliss, "but in the course of some two or three hours. It shows itself by pallor, coldness, sweathing, vomiting, thirst, low blood-pressure, and the other symptoms which were early recognised as indicating a defective circulation.

"But what is the actual cause of this collapse of the circulatory mechanism? It was soon realised, by those who examined cases of wound-shock, that it was not due to any failure of the heart itself, nor was the central nervous system involved, except indirectly in the later stages. On the other hand, much difficulty was found in distinguishing between this state, even when attended by very little loss of blood, and that resulting from great loss of blood unaccompanied by serious injury. The latter is obviously the result of the defective volume of blood and its consequences, since blood is known to have left the body. But why do the former cases also appear to be suffering from the same condition, when scarcely any blood has actually been lost? REMOVED FROM CIRCULATION.

"In the endeavour to find an explanation for this, we may be effectively removed from circulation by being pooled away in some part or other of the vascular system, as, for example, by a great dilatation of this part. The amount which is available for propulsion by the heart to serve for continuous irrigation of the tissues is reduced as much as it would be if the blood held in the pool were actually lost to the outside. Such changes in the capacity of the peripheral blood-vessels play a large part in the regulation of the blood-pressure and the supply of blood to various organs. We may inquire whether anything of this kind happens after severe injuries.

"The first step taken in the course of this inquiry was the discovery that some poisonous substance is produced in injured tissues. Dale and Laidlaw showed that there is a compound of known chemical structure, called 'histamine,' and produced without difficulty from a constituent of the nitrogenous cell structures, which is able to produce a state of the circulation like that present in wound-shock. It was found that the effect was not due to a dilatation of the arterial part of the system, as was known to be the case in the fall of blood-pressure brought about by vaso-motor reflexes. Here the similarity to traumatic toxæmia showed itself again, because it was known that arterial dilation was not present in this state.

"Next, Dale and Richards, by a number of ingenious experiments, were able to localise the effect in the capillaries, which became widely dilated and thus capable of taking up the greater part of the blood in the body, leaving the heart nearly empty, with too meagre a supply to carry on the circulation with any degree of efficacy. It is to be admitted that we have not yet definite proof that it is histamine itself which is responsible for the toxæmia of injury. But that the agent is something which acts in the same way is made clear by the observations that have been been made on wounded men.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"TEUCER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1920.

URGENCY OF TIME.

"The treatment, in principle, is obvious. Restore the blood-volume. It would appear that when blood has been lost it ought to be replaced by blood. The case of traumatic toxæmia is not so clear at once, because blood had been actually lost, and it should be possible to keep up an effective circulation by some other liquid until the poison is got rid of and the pooled blood returned to circulation. In fact, as experience increased, it was realised that the important matter is to maintain the volume in circulation, whether by blood or other solution. An innocuous fluid seemed to serve practically as well as blood and had the advantage of being always at hand and in as large a quantity as required.

"The general conclusion is that the volume of the liquid in circulation must be kept up to its normal value, whatever this liqud may be. In the latter stages of the war gum-saline was largely used in British, American, and French Armies and is reported to have saved many lives. Unfortunately, if too long a time is allowed to elapse before treatment, nothing avails, not even transfusion of blood. Hence the importance of the early use of intravenous injection, and also of removal of the injured tissue by operation. As the war progressed these procedures were, therefore, pushed more and more forward to the battle area, and with more and more favourable results."

FAMOUS BOXER'S £50,000.

By the will of Mr. Matthew Nelson, "Battling Nelson, the former light-waight boxing champion, inherits 225,000 dollars. The residue of the estate goes to the five brothers of the boxer. It is generally believed, says the *Central News* New York correspondent, that most of Matthew's money was the boxing earnings of Battling Nelson, who had entrused it to his father's keeping.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP LEITH & STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BENCLEUCH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING."

From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 29th at 10 a.m. and April 30th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 30th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1920.

NOTICES.

AIR-FLOAT

TALCUM POWDER.

THE TOILET ARISTOCRAT.

If your dealer cannot supply you with "AIR-FLOAT" send us his name and we will see your wants are immediately filled.

CONNELL BROS. CO.

SHANGHAI — HONGKONG

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

APEXIOR

Absolutely Stops and Prevents Corrosive Pittings and the Adhesion of Hard Scale.

YOU CAN LAUGH AT BOILER TROUBLES BY USING

No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed Boilers treated with this compound!! The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—

BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—

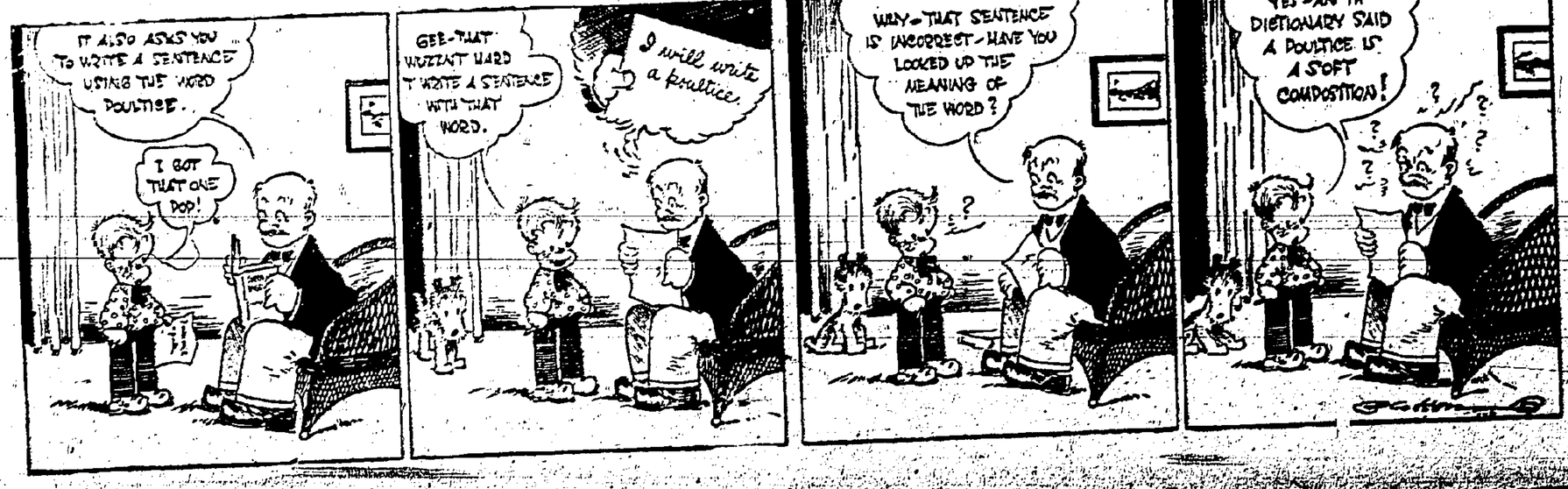
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Common-wealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockerill, Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,

QUEEN'S BUILDING CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — You Win, Freckles. — BY BLOSSER



Watsons'

very Old liqueur **E.**

SCOTCH WHISKY

is a blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in **SCOTLAND.**

The same high standard of quality still maintained.

Per case of 1 dozen **$28** including duty.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 615.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is $36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

THE ALLIED "DISAGREEMENT."

Judging by yesterday's telegrams, the Allies are not yet in complete agreement regarding the methods to be taken for ensuring the carrying out of the Peace Treaty terms by Germany. Happily, there are no signs of a divergence in viewpoint so far as broad principles are concerned. Britain, we are assured, is just as firm in her intention as France is that the Treaty should be respected. We are sure that Italy is also. It all comes down to a question of the means to be adopted towards the desired end. On the question of disarmament, regarding which the Treaty provisions are quite unambiguous, Britain and Italy favour economic pressure, whereas France thinks the case one for military measures. On the point of facts, Germany has done nothing beyond merely signing the Treaty, and the Allies, in a joint Note, have now rightly demanded that she must discharge the disarmament stipulations. France apparently does not think economic pressure will suffice to make Germany obey the Allied demands. She never has trusted Germany and does not trust her to-day. There are, of course, obvious reasons for her special apprehensiveness in the matter. The fact that she is situate next door to the Germans is sufficient to account for what others, farther removed from a possible fresh German menace, may regard as undue anxiety.

Now, on this matter of disarmament, the Treaty of Versailles is quite explicit. It lays down that the German Army must be reduced to certain named limits and even prescribes in detail her armament until such time as she is admitted to the League of Nations. Further provisions set out the areas to be occupied, together with the periods of such occupation, the proviso being added that the occupying forces shall be immediately withdrawn if Germany complies with the undertakings of the Treaty before the expiration of fifteen years from the signing of the document. There can be no doubt as to the right which the Allies have to insist on the literal interpretation of the Treaty. But in this, as in most disputes, there is something to be said for both sides. There is the human and charitable viewpoint, which would take account of changed conditions and set aside all ideas of sheer domination and the virtue of *force*. Those who view the question from that standpoint argue that we have beaten Germany and rendered her impotent to create fresh trouble, that we must give her sufficient freedom to have the means to prevent internal upheavals and that it is our duty to assist rather than obstruct her in the task of reconstruction which lies ahead. They further contend that Germany signed the Treaty under duress and that in view of that circumstance it would not be chivalrous of the Allies to insist on their full pound of flesh. But there is the other standpoint, based on the idea that if the Allies are to err at all it is far better that they should err on the side of their own safety. We have had one war through placing too much trust in the German; are we to risk another? Presumably the Allies, when they drew up the terms of the Treaty, knew what they were about, and in laying down definite provisions we suppose they regarded these as being necessary if the fruits of victory were not to be thrown away. Germany knows what retribution she may expect if she violates these terms and flaunts the Allies. Therefore, say the Allies, strict observance of the Treaty should be insisted upon.

It seems to us that the time has come when, at any rate, Germany should be made to understand that the Allies cannot be content with the mere signing of the Treaty. She may argue, as she does, that more troops than those allowed by the Versailles Treaty are necessary in view of internal disruption. That is a point which the Entente should act with the greatest possible care. One cannot be overlooked in this connection is that some of the recent disturbances have had distinct monarchist and militaristic leanings about them. The old spirit in Germany is still not thoroughly quenched. It is for this reason that the Allies must act warily in their future dealings with Germany. But there is no question of either Britain or Italy "going back" on France. We are assured on that point. The difference which has arisen, if it is, only involves points of procedure. The eventual aim of the Allies is identical.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

St. George's Day has come and gone and but for the fact that the calendar and the *Hongkong Telegraph* told them so the general public of Hongkong might scarce have known it. It was certainly very thoughtful of the Committee of the Hongkong St. George's Society to present $1,000 to the Services' Entertainment Fund and it was also a good idea to put Mr. Dowhiggin's suggestion into practice by having essay competitions in the British schools of the Colony. But as regard some public recognition of the day it strikes us as though a little more note should have been taken of the Saint's Day of the central country of the Empire. It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the Society the suggestion was made by Mr. Northcote that members should wear a badge or something to mark the day. We thought that suggestion very inadequate, but even that was not done—at least so far as we were able to see. And it was also stated that the Committee was quite free to consider anything else, including the suggestion that a concert should be held at which English music and part-songs should be given. Regarding the latter it is stated that nothing was done because of the anticipated hot weather—a rather unconvincing reason when one considers that a theatrical company is going to entertain us next week. We are rather regretful not merely because a concert was not held, but because of the larger reason that the whole day was ignored from the public standpoint. Englishmen have formed the Society because they are proud of their birthplace and it does seem as though the title day of the year should be marked in some appropriately prominent manner. As it is no use crying over spilled milk we do not intend making a long wail about the matter, but we hope, and there are many more with us, that a little fuller celebration will be gone in for next year. To confine its celebrations to one Ball a year does not reflect a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of the Society.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

We are very much in sympathy with the protest that has been made by the Executive of the Labour Party at Home against the use of coloured troops in the Ruhr region, a protest that has been backed up by the British Women's Labour Conference now sitting. Let us state quite clearly that we have nothing to say against the world's coloured fighters or against any people whatever just because of a different shade of complexion. We leave those sort of feelings to the ignorant. We don't believe that the Labour people at Home have anything to say on that ground either, because any such sentiment is the very antithesis of the spirit of democracy, whereby every human being is as good as another — the question of personal ability excepted. Why we object to the use of such troops is on the broad ground of wishing to see racial enmities discouraged. The presence of Allied troops in Germany is more to perform police duties than anything else, and we see a very bad moral effect arising from the fact that German civilians are being placed in a subsidiary position to conscripted black troops. After all, one has to pay some regard to intellectual values and it is not the most elevating thing for coloured soldiers to be given authority over a white people in the latter's own native district. By all means let French and British troops help to keep order and fulfil the role intended for them under the terms of the Peace Treaty, but let care be taken also that as little as possible is done to leave an aftermath of hatreds and resentment larger than need be. Our objection is based purely on a question of policy and not on any silly and unreal question of human superiority. There is enough bad blood between white and coloured peoples without making any more by an act of indiscretion like that just witnessed in the Ruhr region. Surely, France and England can spare enough of their own nationals to perform whatever police duties are necessary without introducing a question of white and coloured peoples. As a result of what has taken place we are looking forward to a withdrawal of these troops. In fact, France has promised it.

DAY BY DAY.

MANKIND BESTOWS MORE APPLAUSE ON HER DESTROYERS THAN HER BENEFACTORS.—*Gibbon.*

***

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever.

***

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th April, amounted to 89,256 tons and the sales during the period, to 76,273 tons.

***

It is notified that on and after the 1st May, 1920, all requisitions for stamps to be purchased from the Stamp Office of the Hongkong Treasury, must be made in duplicate.

***

The first batch of German war trophies granted by the Home Government to Hongkong arrived by the Glenluce, comprising a field gun with carriage and two trench mortars.

***

A fine of $100 or six weeks' hard labour was to-day inflicted on a Chinese runner of arms. Fifty-five rounds of ammunition were discovered by the Police in his luggage at a certain wharf.

***

The Police campain against coin smugglers is providing a good source of revenue for the Government. Some $68 was confiscated from three smugglers of small coins at the Police Court to-day.

***

The Japanese community, under the chairmanship of the Japanese Consul, will entertain Prince Higashkuni to a banquet at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday on his arrival here from Japan by the M. M. Andre Lebon.

***

It is notified that during the absence on leave of Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul General of the United States of America in Hongkong, Mr. Leighton Hope, Senior Vice-Consul, will be Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General.

***

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. John S. McCallum as Vice-Consul of the United States of America in Hongkong.

***

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—An Ordinance to repeal the Military Service Ordinance, 1917 and the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

***

It is announced that, weather permitting, the following Semi-Final Match in the Championship Singles of the Tennis Tournament will be played on the Stand Court on Monday, 26th April at 4.30 p.m.:—R. Townsend v. O. Rumjahn.

***

In the billiard contests between the Club Lusitano and the Chinese Club, the former increased their margin to 344 as the result of the meeting between Mr. P. Yvanovich (champion of the Colony) and Mr. Leung Kam-kong (ex-champion). The game was 250 up, the Portuguese player winning 250-228. These players have to meet again in the second series (at Chinese Club) to complete the programme, but the result cannot be affected.

***

R. M. Omar, whose photograph we publish in our Pictorial Supplement to-day, besides being the 220 yards champion of the Colony, which title he won at the Lusitano Club sports on Easter Monday, has the following honours to his credit:—St. Jospeh's College Champion, 1915-18, Hongkong Schools Champion, 1916-18; winner of Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup, Hongkong Schools Sports, 1916-18; Half-Mile Challenge Cup, Hongkong Schools Sports, 1916-17; St. Joseph's College 220 Yards Challenge Cup, 1915-18.

1895.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week-ending May 1st, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.

April 25th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1-3/4d.

A PRECEDENT.

April 24th.—The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club gave their final performance of "The Magistrate" in the City Hall last night before a crowded audience, and as the proceeds are to be given to the Hongkong Benevolent Society, the funds of that useful institution will, we are glad to hear, benefit very considerably thereby. We are very glad to see this new departure on the part of the A.D.C. and are convinced that if they make it a rule in respect to all future performances to devote the proceeds of one night's entertainment to the benefit of some local charity, their efforts will be more highly appreciated than ever.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

April 26th.—As stated in our last issue, Mr. F. H. May has presented a cup to be competed for by members of the Hongkong Volunteers and European members of the Police Force on the Police Range on the second Saturday of each month. The first competition will take place to-morrow.

THE FIRST COMPETITION.

April 29th.—Last Saturday the first monthly rifle competion for the challenge cup presented by Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, took place between representatives of the Police Force and the Hongkong Volunteer Maxim Gun Corps, over the 200 yards and 500 yards ranges. Sergeant McLennan who was in his best form, came out on top with a score of 60 out of a possible 70. Mr. F. H. May, who topped the scores for the Volunteers, won the Maxim Gun Corps Challenge Shield with a score of 59.

A TRIBUTE.

April 30th.—To Mr. F. H. May, who goes on leave, and whom we sincerely hope we may see back amongst us, we have only thanks and good words. As Captain Superintendent of Police he has served the Colony well and ably, during some very troublesome periods. He was the most effective and most hard worked member of the Permanent Committee during the plague. He has shown himself a skillful commander and a most successful administrator during two serious strikes. He gives promise of being the most able and most competent of the young men trained up in the service of this Colony. We wish him and Mrs. May a pleasant voyage home, a thoroughly enjoyable holiday, and the recognition at Home of the value of the services he has rendered to the Crown and to the Colony, a recognition which has not been accorded to him and does not seem likely to be accorded to him here. He has been too honest, too faithful to his friends, and too outspoken. But he must be a happy man, for he has, no doubt, a clear conscience.

COUNCIL VACANCY.

A J.P.'s ELECTION.

It is notified that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council from the 6th May to the 15th October, 1920, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will take place at the Registry, Supreme Court, on Wednesday, 5th May, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The ballot-box will be closed at 5.30 p.m.

Justices of the Peace who are Government officials are not entitled to take part in these proceedings

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by one Justice and seconded by another and the nomination delivered not later than 30th April.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

OBSERVATORY RETURNS.

Sir,—The electric light failed last evening just when I was looking for the weather report in my *Telegraph*. Well, Sir, misty rain was mostly in evidance last night, but this morning I can only find "Forecast, fair." I searched carefully through each page and column but the weather report for each of four districts was *non est!* But, Sir, I found two very important other things. One, an article in the second column, page six, entitled "A Long Silence" and the other a motto or maxim at the top of the next column, as follows "Forbear to judge for we are sinners all."

Quite frequently I have read the weather report forecast for the next 24 hours as:—"District No. 1, None; No. 2, Same as No. 1;" and so on! Do we ever report to Vladivostock or Japan or elsewhere, or do we depend entirly on reporting Stations that don't report, or are we an Observatory that does not observe? A correspondent last year wrote about an obsolete Observatory. Is it really so?

Isn't it time to be getting ready for the typhoon season? Cannot *all* the Observatories report as well as observe? Perhaps some better pen than mine can stick its point on the right spot, and move somebody.

Yours etc.,
SPECTATOR.

Hongkong, April 24, 1920.

POLICE INSPECTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his A.D.C. Capt H.S. McGrath, yesterday inspected the Police Force in the Central Police Station Compound, and prior to the presentation of the medals made a brief speech in which he said that he was very pleased to have the opportunity of meeting so many of the members of the Force and to distribute the medals which had been won for good services in the course of the past year. Since his inspection last June, the Police had performed remarkably good services in dealing with the epidemic of crime which through their efforts was now much reduced. He thought that the good work done in the past year would be continued through this coming year. It was a pleasure to him to think that the Force had had something done for its comfort since last year. He referred to the New Police building which in addition to providing them with adequate quarters, also gave ample scope for recreation and amusements.

Speaking on the pay question, His Excellency said that it was a matter which was of great interest to him, but unfortunately he was not yet in the position to publish the decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the matter. He trusted that the delay would not be long, and that the Police would soon have their position materially improved. He was glad that it had been found possible to relax the rules with regard to marriage, and that it would now be possible for almost every man who intended to stay permanently in the Force to become married. One other thing he would like to mention in the interests of the European members of the Force. The European Police constables had for some years past been doing work which was scarcely that of constables, and Mr. Wolfe had agreed with him that it would be well to make a change in their title in the future. It was proposed that arrangements be carried out whereby in future the rank of European Police constable would no longer exist and European members of the Force would be either inspectors, sub-inspectors, sergeants of various grades or lance-sergants, which corresponded more closely to their duties than the title of Police-constable.

FATHER OF 23 CHILDREN.

On the ground that he was the father of 23 children, of whom eight were under 15, a miner objected to paying income tax, when summoned at Tilmanstone, Kent. The magistrate referred him to the surveyor of taxes.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The House of Commons has been discussing the rebuilding of Regent-street. It will be news to most people that the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, once propounded annoymously an original idea as to Regent-street. In a leading magazine he suggested that the whole street should be roofed with glass, making it into an arcade which could be used in all weathers! He worked out the scheme thoroughly, and certainly there is something to be said for it, when our variable climate is remembered.

* * *

"He is a wholesale grocer," said one clubman to another. "Grocer," corrected his friend. "Wholesale grocer," persisted the first. "A grocer, correctly, is nothing else but wholesale," explained the purist; and so the argument went on. It happens that the objection was well-founded. The word originally was "grosser"—one who deals in the gross; the quantity; wholesale. Before the incorporation of the Grocers' Company there were "grossers of fish," "grossers of wine," "grossers of spice"; and the "spicer" of those days was the antecedent of the grocer of these.

* * *

This year's calendar, will serve six times, at intervals of 28 years, until the year 2088, the next occasion being 1948. But in none of these years will Easter Day again fall on April 4. With the limitation, however, that the calendar is only used from March 1—as that for 1915 serves this year—the calendar for 1920 will apply, including Easter and the other movable feasts, just as often, but at irregular intervals, the years being 1926, 1999, 2010, 2021, 2083, and 2094. The 1915 calendar, indeed, will do service for these six years, movable feasts included, throughout the whole twelve months.

* * *

The signatories of the manifesto of the Liberty League would perhaps have done better to leave the Sermon on the Mount out of account, for there is a painful disparity between the counsels of that discourse and the state of the world after "nearly two thousand years of effort" to realise them. Do the meek really inherit the earth? Are the peacemakers really called the children of God? Do we love our enemies? Do we decline to lay up for ourselves treasure upon earth? Do we judge not, that we may not be judged? Do we even agree with the adversary quickly? There are, no doubt, excellent political reasons for not doing any of these things, but we should not make a flourish about the Sermon on the Mount as if it were the basis of our social fabic.—Observer.

* * *

The Marlborough Club is, one hears, to give a dance in June next to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Has the Marlborough—probably the most exclusive club in London, and certainly not one of the liveliest—ever given a dance before? We should imagine not. It was originally founded as a club where members need not be restricted in their indulgence in tobacco at a time when there were many onerous restrictions in other famous houses in Pall Mall and its neighbourhood. As Prince of Wales, King Edward VII. had sympathised with the attempt in 1866 to modify the rule at White's against smoking in the drawing-room. The motion was defeated by 23 votes, and the Prince, though he remained an honorary member, ceased to use White's. He then interested himself in the forming of the Marlborough.

* * *

One by one the forts of masculine privilege are being stormed by women and captured. At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh it has been resolved to admit women to the Fellowship of the College, on the same conditions as men. But if we have women doctors, why should we not have women surgeons? It would not be an innovation, but merely a return to old customs. In the Middle Ages women studied and taught medicine, and all the medical schools and colleges were open to them. There are, too, many records of women surgeons practising in mediæval times, a quaint criticism of their operating skill coming from an old French writer, who complained that their chief fault was to take the line of least resistance and give over patients to the will of Heaven.

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LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held at the Club house yesterday afternoon when there was a fair attendance of members presided over by Mr J. B. Chapman. The chairman was supported by Mr D. Gow, Honorary Secretary, Messrs. Davidson, Neilson and other members of the committee. In reviewing the working of the past year the chairman said there was little to comment upon, and the members agreed with him for there was very little discussion. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr Parkes, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. For the Presidency for the ensuing year Mr Chapman put forward the name of Mr Gow, their Hon. Sec. Mr Gow, he said, had always been willing to step into the breach and take on any work which was necessary. Mr Davidson seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr Gow, in returning thanks, said he thought he was going to have an off-season. He had always had the welfare of the club at heart and he would do his best to keep up the Club's traditions. He hoped next year they would be able to show a better balance sheet and he also hoped that in his year as President the Club would top the list in the League. There were a lot of new men coming to the Colony who knew how to handle the bowls and he hoped these men would join up as soon as possible. All they required was some practice and what he wanted to see was the Kowloon Bowling Green Club so strong that they would have the men of Taikoo shivering in their shoes when Kowloon went down to Taikoo green or the Taikoo men came to their club. He thanked them for the honour which had been accorded him and assured them he would do his best for the Club.

Mr Gow is thus serving his second term as President, his name already being down on the board against the year 1910.

The usual honours having been paid by Messrs. Chapman and Gow on the relinquishing and assumption of the Presidential chair, the meeting passed on to the election of the other officials and routine business.

The following officials were then elected.—Vice-President, Mr. D. Neilson; Secretary, Mr. J. N. R. Allan; Treasurer, Mr. R. Lapsley.

The General Committee was elected as follows:—Messrs. A. M. Simpson, L. Guy, J. Parkes, W. Russell, W. Davison, D. Muir and G. Henderson.

Prizes for the various competitions were kindly promised by the members of the club.

The following is the annual report.—The profit made in the working of the Club is $196.94. Twenty-one new members joined the Club during the year and twenty left, making the present total 149, an increase of 1 over last year. The annual competitions were again played, and completed in good time in order to hold a closing day and present the prizes. An International match, England versus Scotland, was played for prizes presented by Mr. W. B. Hird, and spoons presented by Mr. C. Atkinson. The Match was won by England. An interesting event of inter-port bowls between Shanghai and Hongkong took place on the 3rd. October, on our ground, before a large gathering, and after a keen and pleasant game the victory went to Hongkong. A match between teams representing Shanghai and our Club resulted in a win for Shanghai by the small margin of 4 points.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. Tournament.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground last evening a large crowd witnessed the tie in the Championship Doubles between Stalker and Abraham, and Yvanovich and Marques. It was a fine tussle, the former pair eventually winning by three sets to one, after their opponents had taken the first set. However, there was on the four sets a margin of only four games between the two pairs. The Portuguese won the first set by 6-4 and then the others drew level with a 7-5 win. In the third set, Yvanovich and his partner were leading by 5-3, but their opponents made a good recovery and took the set at 7-5. They also won the last set at 6-4, and thereby entered the semi-final. Stalker played a very forceful game, after opening weakly, his driving and net play being particularly good, whilst his partner was very steady and shone well in picking up "late" balls. Yvanovich was not at his best, his smashes not coming off so well as they usually do, whilst Marques was decidedly off colour. Other results last evening were:—

Singles Handicap "A".—Capt. Olliver (scr.) beat Major Greenaway (owes 15 3) 2-6, 8-7, 6-3; F. A. Redmond (owes 15 3) beat G. W. Sewell (scr.) 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Handicap Doubles.—Captain Monteith and Major Timmis (scr.) beat Captain Murray and J. S. Jennings (owe 15 3) 6-4, 6-2.

CHURCH SERVICE.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, April 25th morning at 11 a.m. Psalm, 121, Hymns, 377, 592, 510, 423 Sermon, "Seven Years' Impressions of Hongkong"; Evening at 6 p.m.; Hymns, 380, 220, 243 599; Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 25th April 1920.—3rd Sunday After Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Holy Communion Hymn, 574 Venite, 25th day Ouseley; Psalms 124 Purcell 290; 125 Troutbeck—286, 126 Turle—287; Te Deum Alternative Chants—3rd Setting: Jubilate Deo, Hayes; Hymn, 315: Hymn, 451; Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Holy Communion. Hymn, 565; Psalm, 81—Hiles and Kelway 169: 81—Heywood 172; Magnificat, Crotch-229, Nunc Dimittis, Tenue Peregrinus 219; Hymn, 22—Tune 208 A and Modern; Vesper-Hymn 141—1st and last Verses. Choir Practice Tuesday and Friday, at 6 p.m. Sharp.

St. John's Cathedral. Hongkong 25th April, 1920. 3rd Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Ouseley; Psalms, 126, 127, (Turle.); Te Deum, Russell, Jones, Pye; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Tymns, 125, 499; Evensong (6 p.m.); *Responses*, Ferial; Psalms, 81 (Hiles, Kelway), 84 (Heywood); Magnificat, Havergal (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; Anthem, G. "Saviour of the world," Goss; Hymns, 133, 136.

S. Peter's Church West Point.—3rd. Sunday after Easter (S. Mark's Day April 25th) 8 a.m. Matins and Sermon, Preacher Rev. W. H. Hewitt.

Wesleyan Church, Wanchai, Sunday 25th April 1920. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. C. Morris. Evening Service 6.15 p.m., Sunday School Anniversary speakers, Lieut. Bryant and Rev C. C. Morris. Soloist Mrs. R. A Brown.

First Church of Christ Scientist MacDonnell Road. Sunday 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 8.30 p.m.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

MEETING AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The Hongkong Schools' Athletic Sports were held yesterday afternoon at the Race Course in fine weather. A huge crowd lined the enclosure to watch the events, and the grandstands were thronged with spectators. In all there were 22 events, providing, in most cases, some exciting finishes. Much enthusiasm was shown in the School Team Races, Senior and Junior, which were won by Queen's College and St. Joseph's College respectively. The band of the 2nd Wilts. Regiment played selections of excellent music during the afternoon, which added to the enjoyment of a most successful meeting.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were distributed by His Excellency the Governor amidst loud applause. In a few words the Rev. G. E. S. Upsdell said that on behalf of the Sports Committee he had much pleasure in welcoming His Excellency and Lady Stubbs. It was the first athletic sports meeting of Hongkong Schools at which His Excellency and Lady Stubbs had attended, since their arrival in the Colony. His Excellency's reputation, said Mr. Upsdell, had reached them as to the interest he had taken in sports here and elsewhere. This was the only sports meeting in which all local schools were eligible to take part and it tended to improve the "esprit de corps" of the boys and develop good character and spirit which were so important in the after lives of the boys.

His Excellency said that he had really nothing of any novelty to say. He and his wife were very pleased to have the opportunity of seeing so many of the students of Hongkong schools together. As Mr. Upsdell had said the meeting provided an excellent opportunity for the various schools to meet together and learn "esprit de corps" from each other. He was particularly pleased that the team races had taken such a prominent place in school sports. All Boys ran for themselves, therefore it was good to have a team race in which they ran for the school. He was glad that team races had been encouraged in such a practical way which also meant the encouragement of a spirit of co-operation and subordination to the individuality of the schools. He was sorry that previous engagements prevented him from coming earlier to see more of the sports.

Miss Girle Glendinning then presented a beautiful bouquet to Lady Stubbs. Cheers for the Governor and his wife concluded the proceedings.

The following were the results:—

Long Jump (Senior Championship): 1st, Tsoi Tsz Yui; 2nd, Chiu Hon Chun; 3rd, Hung Kam Sang.

100 Yards Flat Race (Junior Championship): 1st, Chan Kam Woon; 2nd, Mak Tin Kan; 3rd, K. Ishimatsu.

100 Yards Flat Race (Senior Championship): 1st, Tsoi Tsz Yui; 2nd, H. Braga; 3rd, Hung Kam Sang.

High Jump (Junior Championship): 1st, Chan Kam Woon; 2nd, A. Gosano; 3rd, Lim San Chong.

300 Yards Flat Race (Senior Championship): 1st, Hung Kam Sang; 2nd, Shek Wing Kam; 3rd, Chiu Hon Cheun.

One Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap): Open: 1st, A. Botelho; 2nd, A. R. Tavares; 3rd, Eric W. Tape.

Half Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup) Open: 1st, G. H. Hyder; 2nd, D. Laing; 3rd, Ng Leun-cheung.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Boys under 10 years of age: 1st, J. Dillon; 2nd, L. Glendinning; 3rd, T. Edwards.

200 Yards Flat Race (Junior Championship): 1st, Chan Kam-woon; 2nd, Mak Yun-soi; 3rd, K. Ishimatsu.

High Jump (Senior Championship): 1st, Lai Woon-chai; 2nd, Shek Wing-kwon; 3rd, Tsoi Tsz Yui.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap): Girls under 10: 1st, D. Baker; 2nd, Maud Dillon; 3rd, Kathleen Spall.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Girls over 10: 1st, Agnes Dillon; 2nd, Phyllis Woolley; 2, Doris Dillon.

120 Yards Hurdle Race: 1st, Chan Kam-woon; 2nd, Lain Chak-man; 3rd, Chung Kwok-ping.

120 Yards Hurdle Race (Senior): 1st, Hung Huai-chang; 2nd, Ko Kin-hai; 3rd, Hung Kam-sang.

220 Yards Flat Race (British Boys): 1st, E. T. S. Simmon: 2nd, Segal; 3rd, Leslie Cropley.

100 Yards Flat Race (British Girls): 1st, Doris Dillon; 2nd, D. Baker.

Quarter Mile: 1, G. H. Hyder; 2, D. Laing; 3, Leung Tit-sang.

Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap): 1, E. Haroon; 2, H. Hyder.

Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap): 1, F. X. Gomes; 2, A. Gomes; 3, J. R. Gomes.

Team Race (Senior): 1, Queen's College; 2, St. Paul's; 2, St. Stephen's.

Team Race (Junior): 1, St. Joseph's; 2, Saiyingpun; 3, Queen's College.

Senior Championship: Tso Tsz-yui; (Queen's College) Runner up: Hung Kam-sang (Queen's College).

Junior Championship: Chan Kam-woon (St. Joseph's.)

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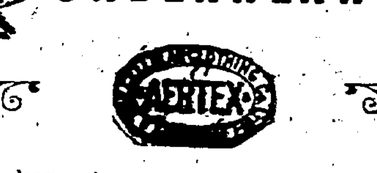

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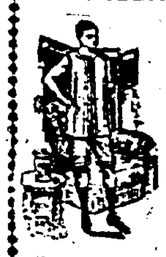

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The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST NIGER" Wednesday April 21st, for San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "WEST INSKIP" End of April, for San Francisco via usual ports of call.
S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVCIE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Hotel Mansions,
TELEPHONE 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
EAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	3rd May.
TENYO MARU	22,000	27th May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	13th June, from Yokohama.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	17th June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th July.

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SEIYO MARU	——	7th May.
KIYO MARU	17,200	18th July.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, Sailings, etc., apply to
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" 15,000 tons. "NILE" 11,000 tons. "CHINA" 10,000 tons.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
June 2nd.	May 15th.	May 19th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER. Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai, China, Manila, P.I., Saigon, Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.
Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle & Vancouver.		For San Francisco.	
"BRAVECOEUR"	2nd May.	"ELKHORN"	29th Apr.
		"WEST HIMROD"	15th May.

ALSO
Amalagmated with
Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York. — Green Star Line, New York.
Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.
Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.
Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

Tel. 3008.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

FOR NEW YORK.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
FOR VANCOUVER.
"M. S. DOLLAR" ... ... MAY 19TH.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	MAY 26TH.
"GRACE DOLLAR"	JULY 18TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to:—
THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.
GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
"WEST CADRON"	APRIL 29TH.
"WEST HEPBURN"	MAY 7TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Tel. 795 & 792 — Gen. P. O. Bldg. 3rd Floor.

HONGKONG SINGAPORE $ SAIGON SAMARANG
SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING

U. S. S. B. "CADARETTA"
Sailing on 2nd May.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Tel. 792 795 — RAY E. GUNN Manager. — Gen. P. O. Bldg.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Edmore	A. L.	Apr. 25
Samarang M.	D. & Co.	Apr. 25
Africa	D. & Co.	Apr. 26
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 27
Innsbruck	D. & Co.	Apr. 27
Elkhorn	S. & D.	Apr. 29
West Cadron	R. D. Co.	Apr. 29
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
West Inskip	P. M. Co.	E. Apr.
West Hartland	A. L.	May 1
West Jappa	F. W. Co.	May 1
St. Albans	P. & O.	May 1
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	B. of May
Coaxet	A. L.	May 2
Suwa M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Toyohashi M.	N. Y. K.	May 2
Kunejiri M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Cadaretta	R. D. Co.	May 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	May 3
Edmore	A. L.	May 3
Havana M.	O. S. K.	May 4
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	May 5
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	May 6
Saiyo M.	T. K. K.	May 7
Nore	P. & O.	May 8
Bravecoeur	S. & D.	May 10
Dryden	A. L.	May 10
Radnor	A. L.	May 10
Siam M.	O. S. K.	May 11
C. of Colombo	B. L.	May 13
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	May 14
Nile	C. M. Co.	May 15
Waban	A. L.	May 15
Himrod	S. & D.	May 15
Luzon	O. S. K.	May 15
Bolton Castle	D. & Co.	M. May
Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	M. May
Persian P.	S. T. Co.	2nd half May
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	May 19
China	C. M. Co.	May 19
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	May 19
Eastern	P. & O	May 19
Kazembe	B. L.	May 20
Africa M.	O. S. K.	May 22
Taiyuen	B. & S.	May 24
Iconium	A. L.	May 25
Eurymachus	B. L.	May 25

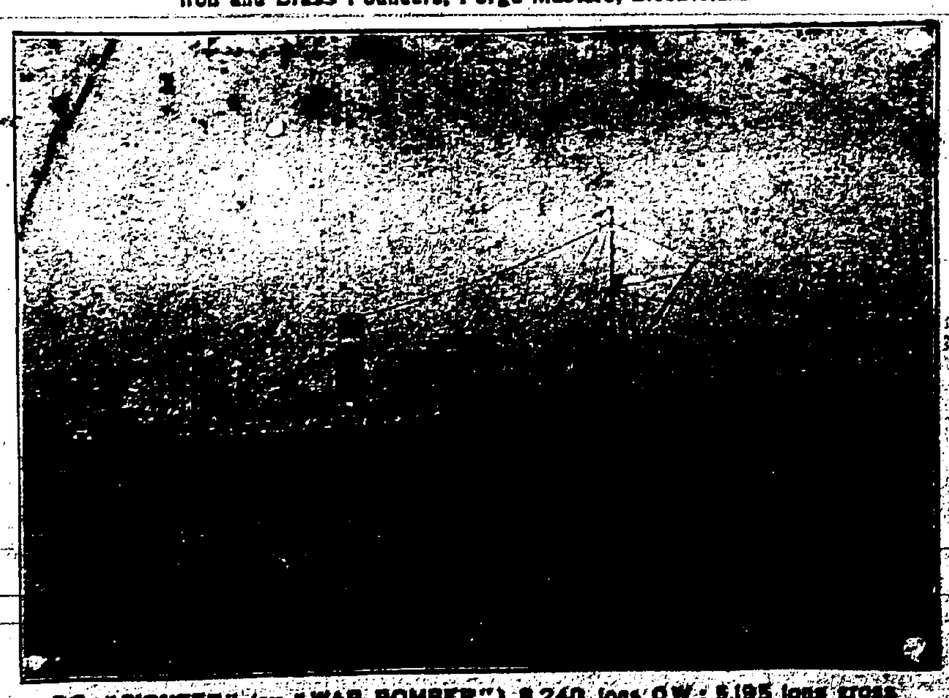
JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Tean	B. & S.	Apr. 24
Foochow	B. & S.	Apr. 24
Hopsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 25
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 25
Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Apr. 25
G. Apcar	P. & O.	Apr. 27
Chinhua	B. & S.	Apr. 27
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Apr. 27
Shantung	B. & S.	Apr. 27
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 27
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 27
Novara	P. & O.	Apr. 28
Kimi M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 28
Bengkalis	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 28
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 29
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Apr. 29
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Apr. 30
Tensho M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 30
Yingchow	B. & S.	May 1
Kueichow	B. & S.	May 1
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	May 1
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	May 1
Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	May 3
Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	May 3
Taksang	J. M. Co.	May 4
Hailoong	D. L. Co.	May 4
Yetorofu M.	N. Y. K.	May 4
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	May 4
Taming	B. & S.	May 4
Ichang	B. & S.	May 4
Yatshing	J. M. Co.	May 5
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	May 6
Chunsan	J. M. Co.	May 6
Tjileboet	J. C. J. L.	May 8
Laisang	J. M. Co.	May 10
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	May 10
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	May 22

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 tons gross
Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.M.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIASIA, INCLUDING, NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
NORE	6,700	8th May.	M'lles, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY A.	4,600	27th Apr.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st May.	Sandakan, Thursday Is. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MUTTRA	4,700	23rd Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
NOVARA	7,000	28 Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than Eight Cubic Feet will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks Freights etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FORM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 5th May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat., 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 25th Apr., at noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr., at noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th May, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
TOYOOKA MARU ... Thursday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, Ceylon, Suez & Port Said.
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Monday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsvillle & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.
...AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KIMI MARU ... (Omitting Colombo) Wednesday, 28th April.
TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 10th May.

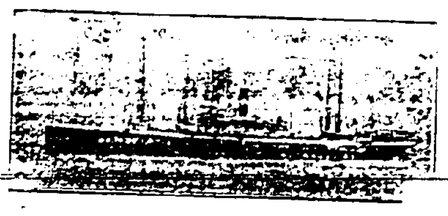
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.
TENSHO MARU ... Friday, 30th April.
TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.
YETOROFU MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap ...	Java	in port	25th Apr.	Saigon.
Tjipanas ...	Java	in port	3rd May	Java.
Tjikini	Makassar	in port		
Bengkalis ...	Japan	25th Apr.	28th Apr.	Java.
Tjiliwong ...	Java	29th Apr.	3rd May	Amoy/S'hai.
Tjikeboet ...	Java	4th May	8th May	Japan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canada Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HAVANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th May.
"HAVRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.
"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th April.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	19th May.	24th May.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to:
Butterfield & Swire.
Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & ROTTERDAM	"HAZEMBE"	20th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
"BOLTON CASTLE"
Sailing on or about Middle May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN & PORT SAID.
S.S. "INNSBRUCK"
Sailing on or about 27th April.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.
S.S. "AFRICA"
Sailing on or about 26th April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)
Regular services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"
Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)
Steamship services Trans-Pacific also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transhipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apcar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Sun., 25th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 29th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri., 30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Sat., 1st May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 1st May at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 4th May at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Wed., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thur., 6th May at noon.
KOBE	Laisang	Mon., 10th May at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow and Schomenn ports.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a Steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Calcutta, Japan ports, Saigon, Bangkok and Inland Ports.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Foochow	...24th Apr. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	...24th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	...27th Apr. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, S'HAI & PUKOW	Shantung	...27th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	...29th Apr. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	... 1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	... 1st May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	... 4th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY, S'HAI & PUKOW	Ichang	... 4th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36. Agents.
Hongkong April, 23, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.	
Haihong	W. C. Passmore ...	TUES., 27th Apr. at	1 p.m.
Haiching ...	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 30th Apr. at	2 p.m.
Hailoong ...	Ed. Walker	TUES 4th May at	2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Calcutta Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co. Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	13th May.
"EURYMACHUS"	via Panama	25th May.
"HOWICK HALL"	via Suez	27th May.
"TELEMACHUS"	via Panama	10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S.B. s.s. CADARETTA (Coast Service) left Saigon on April 21st, and is due in Hongkong April 26th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSHO M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 9th April and is expected here on the 29th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line.) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port direct on the 11th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Penang and Singapore, on the 13th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. M. S. DOLLAR (Vancouver Run) Left Vancouver, on March 27th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, arrived at Yokohama on 16th April, left there 17th April, and is due at Vancouver on 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO M. No. 2. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 15th April, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S.B. s.s. WEST CADRON (San Francisco Run) left that port on March 13th, and is due in Hongkong April 28th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama, on 20th April, leaves there 21st April, and is due at Kobe on 22nd April, due Hongkong, 1st May, at daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 16th instant and sailed 19th instant, being due at Hongkong on the 26th inst. according to schedule.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 14th instant and sailed on the 18th, being due at Hongkong Apr. 30th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (European Line.) left Shanghai for this port on the 21st April and is expected here on the 24th April.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. KALEMBE left Singapore for Manila on 13th April and may be expected here on the 25th instant.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S.B. s.s. WEST CADRON (San Francisco Run) left Shanghai on April 21st, and is due in Hongkong April 25th.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Manila Office to the effect that the s.s. WEST INSKIP, Voyage 2-Ont, left that port on the 23rd inst., and is due here on Monday, April 26th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line.) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 20th April, and is expected here on the 29th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOHASHI M. (American Line.) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 30th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI MARU (Bombay Line.) left Moji for this port on the 22nd April, and is expected here on the 27th April.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Horowitz, Hotel Carlton, from Shanghai.

1184, from Shanghai.

Leemue, 143 Duckpoodoochun, from Shanghai.

Kichikishimoto, s.s. Mishima Maru, from Osaka.

Chinghan, Kiamcheong, from Amoy.

Sankline, from Chefoo.

Weckhap, from Amoy.

Mr. Lin Hsueh Hung, c/o Tatung (Great Eastern Hotel), from Peking.

1129, 2639, 6784, 1648, 0134, 0045, 3714, 4545, 1122, from Shanghai.

Woosang, Sheungwan, from Kobe.

N. LUSH,
Act. Superintendent.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF A JAPANESE.

Under the caption "Japanese Impressions of England," Mr. Ito of the Jiji, who recently returned from a three years' sojourn in that country, publishes a long and elaborate article dealing with his experience and impressions, a summary of which will be found of interest. The section so far published constitutes a glowing eulogy.

Like many of his countrymen who have just returned from Europe, Mr. Ito begins his criticism by censure of his own country. On his return to Tokyo, he says, there were many things that impressed him but what struck him more than anything else was the shocking condition of the roads. Nor could he but be disgusted by a certain disagreeable odour pervading the whole city owing to the absence of a sewerage system. "The Japanese," are he says, "proud of the scenic beauty of their country, and with good reason, but they are apt to forget that Japan is described by honest foreigners as a country with a stinking landscape—a remark which refers, it is needless to say, to the smell of nightsoil pervading the length and breadth of the land. Until three years ago I had never felt annoyed on account of this smell, but now that I have come home from a country with paved streets and a perfect system of sewerage, and where they do not use manure with an offensive odour, I must confess that I am sad and pessimistic over everything on earth, although the sky of my natal land is as lovable as ever. If the aphorism that one should correct oneself before criticising another is to be followed, it must be admitted that the Japanese really have no right to criticise things European so long as they do not even know how to look after their own natural functions properly."

IS BRITAIN ON THE WANE?

Claiming an indulgent exception in his favour, however, Mr. Ito proceeds:

"'Britain is on the wane' is an expression which is or at at least was in the mouths of a majority of Japanese. This was particularly emphasised by those under the spell of German influence. But in the light of my observation during a stay of three years in England, it seems clear to me that unless the national character of the British people changes for the worse, their supremacy in the world will not be lessened for some hundred years to come. Of course, in that her pace of progress was by far slower than that of new countries like Germany and America just at the height of their growth, it was perhaps justifiable to say that Britain was relatively retrogressing, but, absolutely speaking, there has been an uninterrupted progress for more than a century since she assumed the leading role in the family of nations.

"In the case of Britain at the present day, there are none of those factors which made for the national decline and fall of Carthage, Rome and other hegemonic Powers. Unlike Rome and others, Britain is the greatest storehouse of coal and iron in the world, and the greatest industrial country on earth both in name and fact, while it is needless to say that she is supreme in commerce. Far from being enervated by her material prosperity, her naval force continues to command the almost unconditional respect of the rest of the world, so that no country dares to land a single soldier on her shores. In agriculture, it is true that, like Rome and others, she is dependent on foreign countries for the greater part of her foodstuffs; but here, too, the soil and national character of Britain have shown that the defect can be easily mended on occasion. When the necessity of self-supply in the matter of food made itself keenly felt during the war, King George took up the spade in person and cultivated the potato in the front court of Buckingham Palace and his example was eagerly followed by his subjects, so that over 2,000,000 acres were newly brought under cultivation.

"Thus, the economic motive power and power of national defence which are essential to the establishment and maintenance of supremacy in world politics, and owing to the lack of which the older hegemonic Powers from Rome to the Netherlands declined, are not wanting in Britain. But what is more important even than these in determining the fate and destiny of a country is its national character. And it is precisely in this respect that Britain presents a most striking contrast to countries like Rome. The strongest points in British character which the Japanese people,—so apt to be puffed up with self-satisfaction and vain glory over small successes will do well to limitate are those qualities which mark the British as a great people in the world."

BRITISH PRACTICALITY AND TENACITY.

The writer thereupon discusses the composition of the British nation at the same length, and goes on to say:

"The Normans conquered the Anglo-Saxons, but the Anglo-Saxons ended by conquering their conquerors, assimilating the blood and qualities of the Normans, the result being the three distinctive features of British character, (1) tenacity of purpose, (2) bravery and enterprise, and (3) tenderness of sentiment. Mention of the expression 'the British people' at once suggests the idea of a practical people. In fact, it was the practical genius of the Anglo-Saxons that enabled them to conquer the conquering Normans culturally, and the trials and experience which the nation went through from the time of Queen Elizabeth till the middle of the nineteenth century made them more practical than ever. In the eyes of the British, names and form count for nothing. Nor do they pay much heed to system. What is most important to them is utility and practicality. Utilitarianism is really the backbone of the British Empire. A firm belief in utility is reflected in the two great features of British character—careful deliberation and resolute action. It is often extremely tiresome for other nationals to discuss a new project with their English friends, because the latter debate all its pros and cons at full and exhaustive length and in all its bearings; but when they decide on a line of action, they hammer away at it with resolution.

BRITISH UTILITARIANISM.

"How intensely absorbed the British people are in considerations of practical utility, and how little they care for outward form and appearance, are illustrated by the survival of some queer but harmless usages which they have omitted to discard. Cases in point are the mounted guards in scarlet uniform who are found sticking to the entrance to Whitehall all day long and the salutes of guns which British men-of-war still continue to fire in honour of the mayors of certain ports, once busy marts of commerce, which have fallen into comparative obscurity. But what is truly admirable in British utilitarianism is that it is one which aims at promoting the interests of individuals along with those of society. It is never tolerated in England for individual interests to sacrifice the interests of the great majority of the people. To a people so utilitarian as the British, it is not surprising that the Japanese *shinju* (lovers' suicide) should be a matter of wonder, for it means a loss of two lives to society and the lost of liberty to the parties immediately concerned.

"The same is the case with ethics, economics, jurisprudence, philosophy. Theory and system are a matter of no consequence to them, but matters which are mere commonplaces from a learned point of view are made much of, if only they serve as a direct means of promoting the welfare of mankind. In politics, too, the distinction between individualism and Collectivism is of little importance to the practical statesmen of Britain. Even though two parties may be fundamentally irreconcilable in principle, they feel no difficulty in establishing a compromise if they believe it to be to the advantage of society. The individualistic Liberalism of the Liberals, for instance, is a negation of the collectivist Socialism of the Labourites, but the two parties have been hand and glove for thirty years past.

BRITISH ASPIRATIONS.

"Their outlook on life tends towards harmony, peace, and longevity. England is a country where people actually fight least of all other countries, although verbal dispute is carried on a great deal. They love peace because they believe that peace is the only road to happiness. Treitschke and Bernhardi have no sympathisers in England, although many friends are found for Kant and Hegel.

"The extremely utilitarian temperament of the British people is likewise reflected in their philosophy. In the German sense of philosophy, it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that England has produced not a single philosopher. Philosophising for the sake of philosophising is an idle waste of time in the British eye. As a philosopher, Darwin was perhaps in the third class, but in England he is regarded as one of the greatest philosophers in the world, because his theory of evolution is beneficial to mankind. 'In England philosophy is nothing more than part and parcel of science intended for the benefit of mankind. This is why Comte is regarded in England as the greatest philosopher in the world in spite of the comparatively low esteem in which he is held in his own country. Speculation and abstraction have no place in England. Experience and observation are the essence of English philosophy."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW ADMIRAL-SUPERINTENDENT.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair has been selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Charles L. Vaughan-Lee as Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. The change will take place during April.

WOMEN FOR JURIES.

It is officially announced that in boroughs where the panel of jurors is drawn from the burgess list, women whose names appear on these lists are now qualified and liable to be summoned to serve on juries. Elsewhere the jury lists which are made this year will include women, and will come into force next year.

THE MUDDLE AT THE PORTS.

EFFICIENCY DOWN BY 50 PER CENT.

The shipping situation is none too bright from the consumers' point of view, says a shipping correspondent in the *Observer*. Congestion in all British ports is shocking—far worse than the public has any idea of. The efficiency of tonnage is down to 50 per cent. of pre-war level, and is getting lower every week. The total of new tonnage floated last year and building this year is greater than ever before, but this tonnage can do nothing to bring down the cost of living until the muddle at the ports is cleared up. More ships arriving will only mean more congestion; more ships sent out in ballast to bring home food will mean an increased homeward freight to pay for the unprofitable outward voyage. The causes are simple: mismanagement of the railway rolling stock: refusal of the Ministry of Transport to sanction port extensions: high cost of bunkers, which are 155s. per ton, against 15s. in 1914: the antics of the Controller, who first sends South Wales bunkers to Liverpool and then orders Hull steamers to South Wales to load bunkers: the complete prohibition of export of coal, which prevents ships from earning outward freights; and the anaemic condition of labour, which forgets that the first duty of labour is to labour. The shipping world, from dockers to directors, is full of mistrust.

The announcement that the American Shipping Board has abolished all freight tariffs, and that operators are to be paid on a percentage of profits, brings about a large measure of decontrol of the large mercantile marine which America has built up during the war. It synchronises with the information that some 200 American ships are to be allocated to the London office of the Shipping Board, and managed from there. Another 200 vessels are expected to be managed by the Shipping Board's French office. This news is of great importance, as it appears to bear out the suggestions made in The *Observer* last month that America would be obliged to put a number of her ships in the European tramps trade to find occupation for them. American vessels under 5,000 tons deadweight are not considered very useful for the ocean trade, but could be used effectively in the various short sea trades, and their transfer to the Baltic and Mediterranean trades was suggested by Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation in the Department of Commerce. Tonnage in Europe is still very much on the short side, and if merchants take kindly to these ships, their presence will do much to relieve the situation.

On the other hand, there is no considerable indication that merchants in Europe are very anxious to charter American bottoms. In the first place, they are a novelty, and novelties are not welcomed. In the second place, their seaworthy capacity has yet to be proved, and Shipping Board vessels have been unhappily prominent in the casualty lists. Thirdly, the adverse exchanges will affect her shipping fixtures rather severely, unless the Board is prepared to operate the vessels at a heavy loss. It is not likely that these steamers will come into British trade very much at present, but it is expected that unless the proposed plans go "agley," they will be found in the Scandinavian and German trades.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

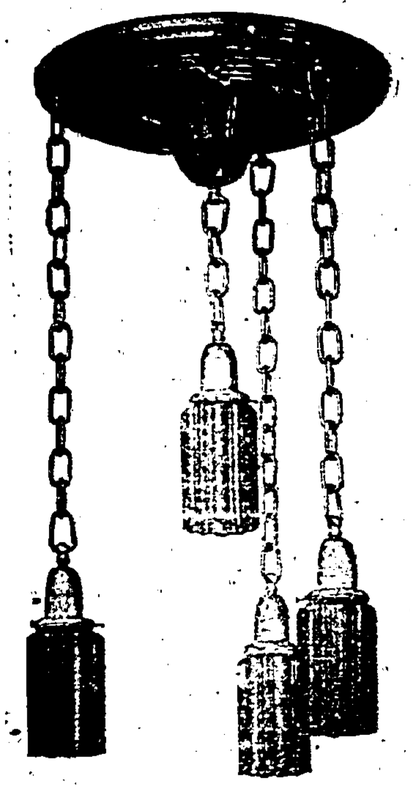
TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

TEL. ADDRESS:—"TAIKOODOCK" HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 252
CALL PLAN: "C" OVER "AXIS PENNANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

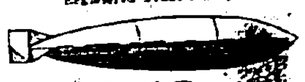
Just arrived.
Artistic Lighting fixtures to suit all tastes,
pendants & Brackets.



Come early and have your pick and beautify your home.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
Offices & Showroom. York Building, Chater Road.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.
Registered Trade Mark.
HONGKONG: BRADLEY & Co. LTD. TORPEDO BRAND HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE, LTD



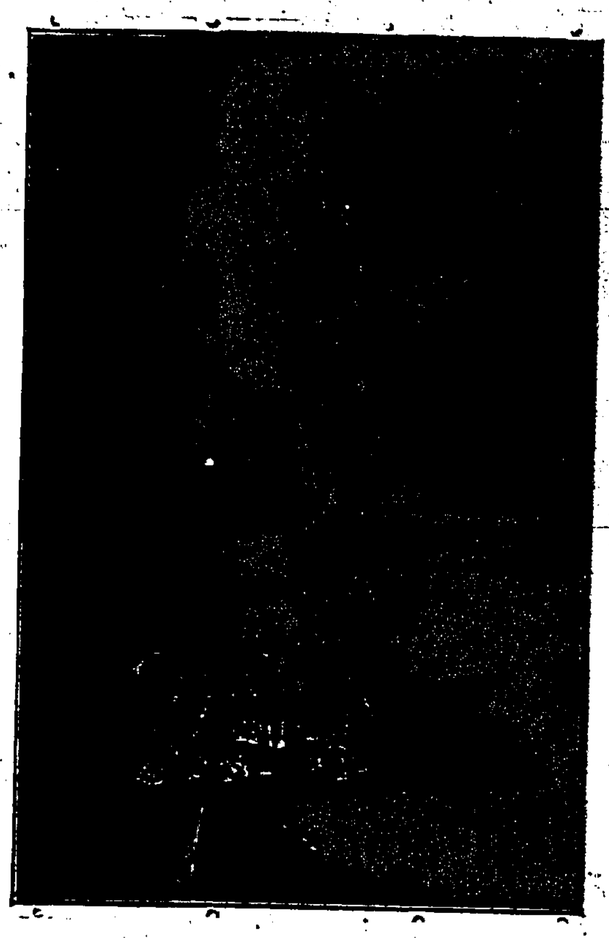
Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions
All manufactured at the Company's Works BARKING, ESSEX.
CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY
These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.
AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.
HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
And at Cardiff Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.
NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS — Tom is an Anxious Customer. — BY ALLMAN

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

Photo: Tientsin Press.

PRESIDENT HSU SHIH CHANG, HIS BROTHERS AND OTHER RELATIVES.



MISS WARDA HOWARD,
Leading lady of the Denniston Players, who open a season in Hongkong on Monday.

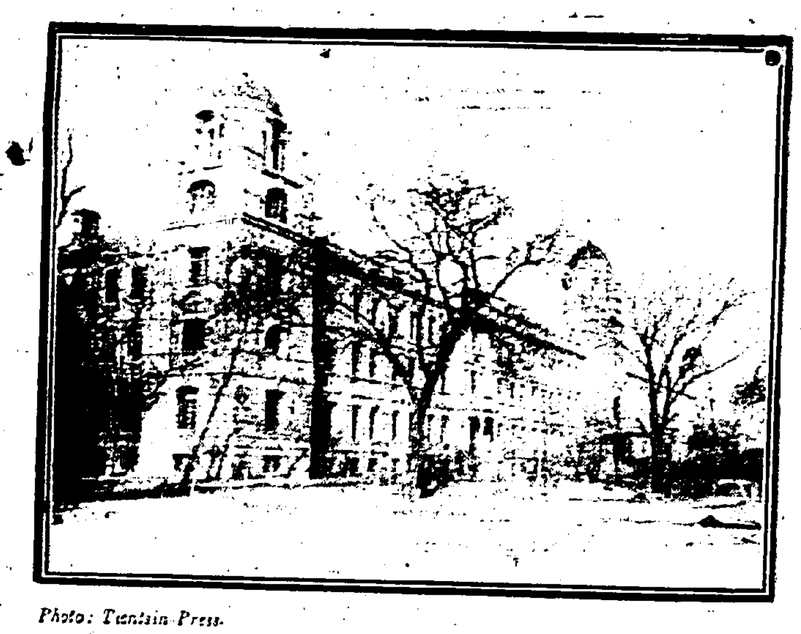
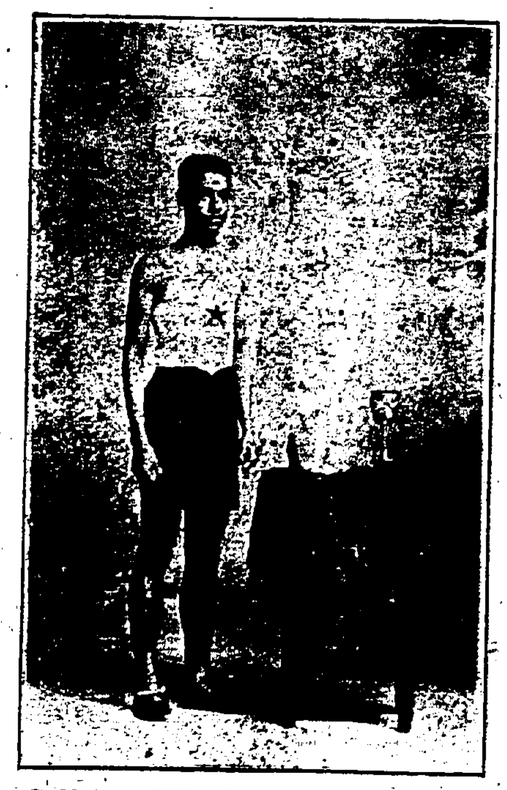


Photo: Tientsin Press.

The Supreme Court of China, Peking.



R. M. Omar, 220 yards champion of the Colony.

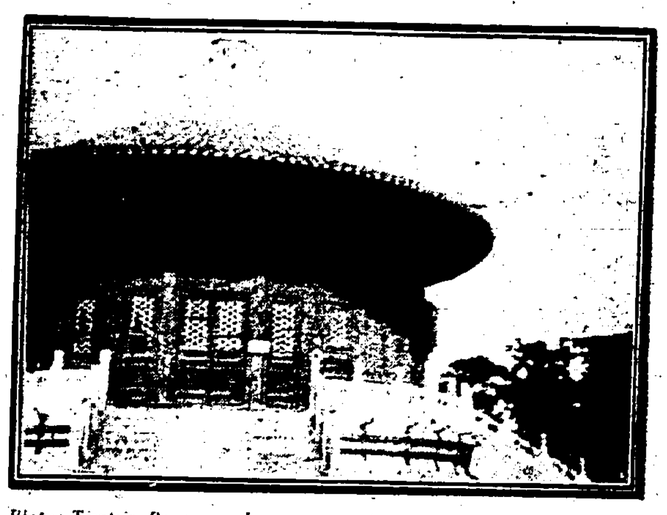


Photo: Tientsin Press.

Temple of Heaven, Peking. Hall and Ancestral Tablets.

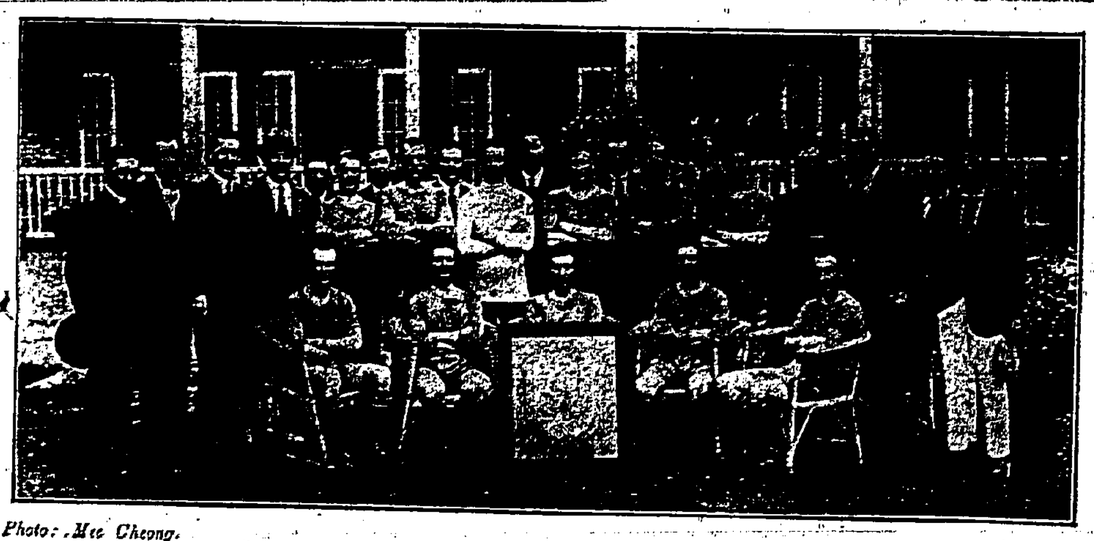
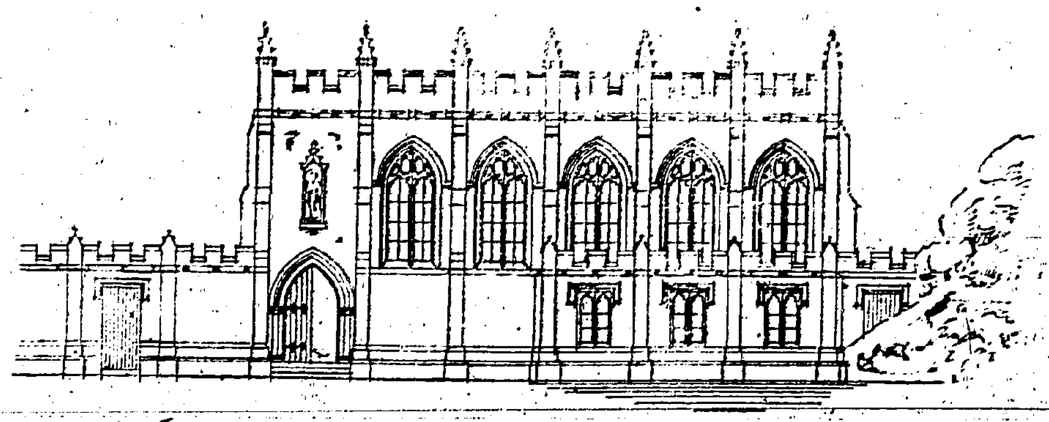


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Hongkong Police Football Team (winners of the Shield Competition).



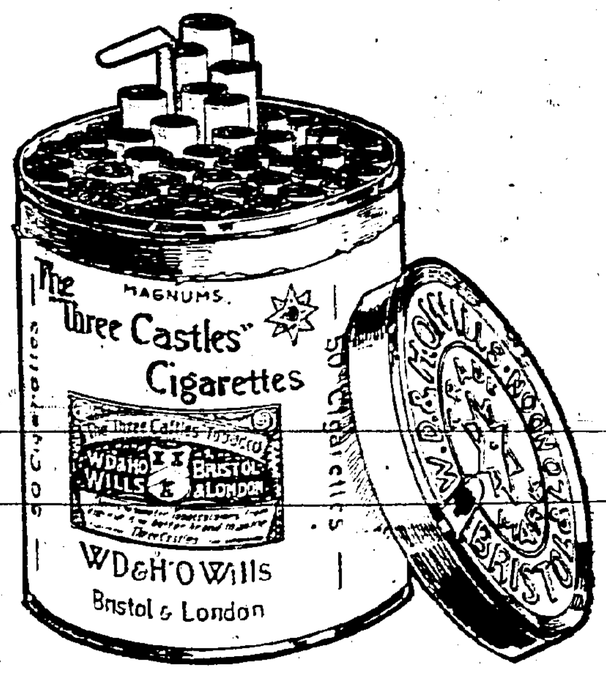
Architectural sketch of the proposed St. John's Cathedral Hall.

The Famous

"Three Castles"

MAGNUMS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE

CHOICEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS

OF 50 CIGARETTES.

FRESH STOCKS HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. $25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES,—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.,
6, Haymarket, S. W.,
11, Elbury Street, S. W.,

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,

HONGKONG.

For SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT

U. S. S. B.

S.S. "ELKHORN"
29th April, 1920.

S.S. "HIMROD"
15th May, 1920.

Through Bs/Lading issued to all U. S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply:—

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.,
AGENTS.

Telephone 3008. Powell's Building.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Green Star Line

For NEW YORK via HAVANA, SANTIAGO, CIENFUEGOS and if sufficient inducement offers MATANZAS

S.S. "CUZCO"

sailing from HONGKONG first half of May, 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to:—

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents, GREEN STAR LINE.

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Invalids Enjoy

Benger's Food. Letters from doctors and nurses continually voice the gratitude of patients for it. Invalid after invalid writes to say:—"It is the one Food of which they never tire." The ease with which

BENGER'S Food

is digested and absorbed, makes it most welcome to patients, and it ranks highest among nutritive foods.

Benger's forms with milk a dainty cream, which is absorbed with little digestive effort.

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a lengthened experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food accompanied superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

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BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, 90 & 92, Beekman Street. SYDNEY, N.S.W., 117, Pitt Street.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

Tel. 345. THE PHARMACY Tel. 345.

(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)
22, Queen's Road Central.

? ARE YOU SATISFIED THAT—

1. The Furniture you get will stand the Winter season and will not crack or "hange"?
2. The price charged is as it should be?
3. Your Furnisher gives you sterling service?
4. Durability and ultimate economy are secured you?

MAKE SURE AND ORDER FROM US.

Our service carries with it our ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

Tel. 554 HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Rd. Central

High-class complete House Furnishers, General Upholsterers, House Painters, etc., etc.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

7.30 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00	... to	8.30 a.m.	... 10 min
8.30	... to	11.00 a.m.	... 15 min
11.30	... to	12.30 p.m.	... 15 min
12.30 p.m.	to	2.30 p.m.	... 10 min
2.30	... to	5.00 p.m.	... 15 min
5.00	... to	8.00 p.m.	... 15 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to	12.30 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.30 a.m.	to	11.30 a.m.	... 15 min
11.30 a.m.	to	12.30 noon	... 15 min
12.30 noon	to	1.30 p.m.	... 15 min
1.30 p.m.	to	5.30 p.m.	... 15 min
5.30 p.m.	to	8.00 p.m.	... 15 min
8.00 p.m.	to	8.30 p.m.	... 15 min
8.30 p.m.	to	9.00 p.m.	... 15 min

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System at once, these may be promptly taken. They never fail. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, with them (through) the World, post free 6/- MARTIN, Druggist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Tytam	2.9 Below overflow	2.9 Below overflow
Tytam [illegible]	2.9 Below overflow	2.9 Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	12.1 Below overflow	12.1 Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	2.4 Below overflow	2.4 Below overflow
Wong nai chung	20.7 Below overflow	20.9 Below overflow
Pokfulam	2.3 Below overflow	2.3 Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Tytam	193.61	193.61
Tytam Extension	13	13
Tytam Intermediate	126.30	127.50
Tytam Tuk	564.94	567.50
Wong nai chung	1.50	1.50
Pokfulam	19.00	19.00
Total	915.35	922.84

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1919	1920
Consumption	102.70	102.70 Mill gallons
Estimated population supplied	278,800	278,800
Consumption per head per day	36.8	36.8 gallons

Constant supply in all districts during March of both 1919 and 1920.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	15.0 Below overflow	15.9 Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	246.19	201.65

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1919	1920
Consumption	39.62	47.86 Mill gallons
Estimated population supplied	195,250	305,050
Consumption per head per day	12.5	10.5 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.
Water Authority.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT 102.

Miss Margaret Davison, the Tunbridge Wells centenarian, has died at the age of 102, as the result of a fall. Miss Harriet Turnpenny who had been in the employ of Miss Davison for more than half a century, told the Kent coroner that her mistress, despite her great age, enjoyed remarkably good health. She had been in a bathchair, and as, she entered the house the door moved, causing her to fall. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital..$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital..... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds..... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21 Connaught Road Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months 3 per annum
For 6 months 4 per annum
For 12 months 5 per annum

TSUYEE PEI
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 8, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hankow Branch, Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2, 4, 5% respectively.

J. USING LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is most dangerous for Infants and so great care must be taken in feeding them with proper food; otherwise they will give Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid that trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk; easily digested and the promoter of healthy appetites. It keeps the Infants thriving and free from all Infantile Ailments.

總代理作豐泰 孖素廠牛奶粉

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1239 & 2230.

THE CLEANING OF SUMMER FROCKS

is an important matter and we make a speciality of "refinishing" light Frocks and Costumes so that they keep clean longer than when treated by ordinary methods.

Our processes are thorough and reliable. Our facilities and resources enable us to carry out all work quickly and our charges are really reasonable. Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing & Drying Company.

Agent.
CASSUM AHMED
Draper.
32, 34 Wellington Street.
28 Nathan Road Kowloon,
Phone 1462

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.
OTHER BRANCHES:
in

SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN
PEKING MANILA CANTON
CHANGSHA

Manager, Hongkong Branch.
D. M. BIGGAR.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3

Capital Authorized	£1,500,000
Subscribed Authorized	1,500,000
Paid Up Authorized	900,000
Reserve Fund and Res.	765,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	750,000

BANKERS
The Bank of England
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kandy
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur
Colombo	Madras
Delhi	New York
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Jharpan	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

The whole Paid-up Capital

Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Centl.

Paid-up Capital ... $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors

Mr. Fung Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
Mr. Chan Chung Shek Mr. Wong Yue Tong.
Mr. Phaw Kat Ming. Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. P. K. Kwok. Mr. Ng Chan; Lak

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Yee Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
After 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 12th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

東亞銀行有限公司

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital $2,000,000.00

Directors.

Mr. Fung Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Chan Chung Shek Mr. Wong Yue Tong
Mr. Phaw Kat Ming. Mr. Fung Ping Shan
Mr. P. K. Kwok. Mr. Ng Chan; Lak

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Yee Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
After 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK)

Authorized Capital Frs. 250,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 150,000,000
Paid up ... 75,000,000
Subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic ... 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Mr. Liu Kwang-Ching
General Manager Mr. Verdelet
Mr. Jules Berthelot
A. J. Reynolds

HEAD OFFICE:
Rue Richelieu 101 bis, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Canton
Marseilles	Nanking
Peking	Harbin
Shanghai	Tsinanfu
Tientsin	Vladivostock
Hankow	Foochow
Hongkong	Moukden
Hanoi	Yokohama
Singapore	

Bankers

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

IN LONDON: London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Capital ... ... Francs 45,000,000
Reserves 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Monikha	Shanghai
Canton	Nounea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Touraine
Hankow	Phnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,

招商銀行有限公司

Head Office

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling... ... ... £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. E. V. Ts PARR—Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Bosbooll, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
G. T. W. Kilkine Esq. | A. G. Lang Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Thurnher, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY and WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 1st 1920.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on its Minimum monthly balances at 3½ per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

PAID UP CAPITAL ... £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... £3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1914.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital ... ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... Yen 44,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Batavia	Kan Tuan	Portland
Bombay	Kobe	Kowabaya
Buenos Ayres	London	Saigon
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Chanchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dairen (Dalny)	Manila	Shanghai
Fengtien Mukden	Nagasaki	Singapore
Hankow	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	Osaka	Sydney
Tokio	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Peking	Toronto
	Vladivostock	Tsuruga

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed period as may be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March 1920.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.
55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... over U. S. $10,000,000.

H.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
LYONS OFFICE: 27, Place Tolozan.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232, Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Harbin, Tsingtao.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

CARIBBEAN BRANCHES.
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo
Sanchez, San Pedro de Macoris, Seibo
Puerto Plata.
BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Rosario.
BRAZIL: Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, R. de Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo.
CHILE: Antiago de Chile, Valparaiso.
URUGUAY: Montevideo.
VENEZUELA: Caracas, Maracaibo.
CUBA: BRANCHES IN HAVANA AND 11 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF CUBA.
PORTO RICO: San Juan. COLOMBIA: Medellin
RUSSIA: Moscow, Petrograd.
SIBERIA: Vladivostock.
ITALY: Genoa. TRINIDAD: Port of Spain.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
HONGKONG Branch, 8, Queen's Road Central.
H. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

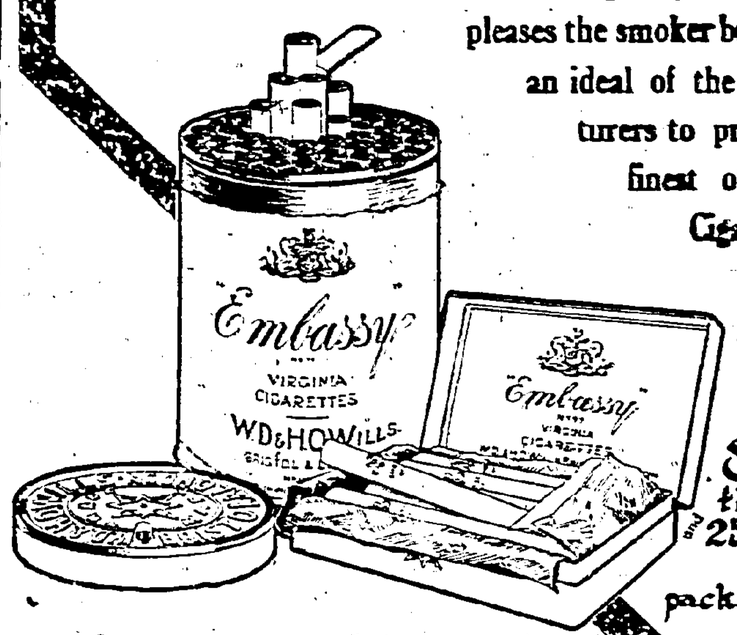
NOTICES.

"Embassy"

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



Sold in tins of 50's and 25 Cigarettes also packets of 10's

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated; and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai & Japan—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 24th April.
Straits—Per KITANO M., 26th April.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 26th April.
Manila—Per WEST INSKIP, 26th April.
Japan—Per KIMI M., 27th April.
Australia, Manila—Per and Sandakan—Per VICTORIA, 28th April.
Straits and Calcutta—Per TENSHO M., 29th April.
Japan—Per TAMBA M., 29th April.
Shanghai & Japan—Per TOYOHASHI, M., 30th April.
Japan—Per SEIYO M., 1st May.
Bomboy—Per TOTOMI M., 3rd May.
Straits and Calcutta—Per YETOROFU M., 3rd May.
Straits and Calcutta—Per TOYO M., 5th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Takao—Per TOYASAKI M., 25th Apr., 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per FAUSANG, 25th Apr., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 25th April, 9 a.m.
Saigon, Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJILATJAP, 25th April, 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 25th April, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per HWAH PING, 26th Apr., Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 27th Apr., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO MARU, 27th April, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE, VIA SUEZ—Per MENTOR, 27th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 26th April, at 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 27th April, noon.
Amoy & Shanghai North China—Per SHANTUNG, 27th Apr., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per NOVARA, 28th April, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 29th Apr., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO M., 30th April, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per TAMBA M., 30th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 30th April, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 30th Apr., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1ST MAY.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 1st May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 1st May, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2ND MAY.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA, B.C.—Per SUWA M., 2nd May, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

HONOUR REDEEMED.

SOLDIER WINS BACK DECORATIONS.

The story of how a very brave soldier who was disgraced after being awarded a commission and twice decorated for conspicuous gallantry on the field, finally wiped out the stain on his character is revealed by a notification in the *London Gazette*.

This records the approval of the King that the Military Cross and bar which were forfeited by Temporary Second-Lieut. Adam Thompson Stewart shall be restored to him in recognition of his distinguished services subsequently rendered while serving as a non-commissioned officer.

As a sergeant-major in the Machine Gun Corps, Mr. Stewart was awarded the Military Cross for rescuing under heavy fire his C.O. and a gunner, who were both buried, and for continuing later to work his guns though the trench was almost blotted out.

Afterwards he gained a commission in the corps, and was again decorated, this time for heroic work during a counter attack.

"His prompt action and gallant conduct were beyond all praise," it was stated in the *London Gazette*.

These honours, however, were taken from him, in accordance with the terms of a notification published in the "*London Gazette*" on January 11, 1919.

Now comes the news that the gallant soldier's subsequent distinguished service as a corporal in the Royal Fusiliers have been so highly regarded by the authorities that they have decided to restore the honours forfeited by Mr. Stewart, who has thus wiped out the stain on his military career.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.		
H.K. & S. Banks	b. 585 sa.	$590
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	n.	445
North Chinas	n.	t. 160
Unions	b.	177½
Yangtszes	n.	255
Far Easterns	n.	t. 19
Fire Insurances.		
China Fires	n.	133
H. K. Fires	b.	300
Shipping.		
Douglases	b.	80
H.K. Steamboats	b.	23
Indos (Pref.)	n.	20
Indos (Def.)	n.	210
Shells	b.	223/6
Ferries	b	33
Refineries.		
Sugars	b. 218 sa.	216/8
Malabons	b.	38
Mining.		
Kailans	s.	120/-
Langkats	b.	17
Shanghai Loans		
S'hai Explorations		
Raubs	n.	1.00
Tronohs	n.	50/-
Ural Caspians	s.	30/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	b.	84
K. Docks	b.	154½
S'hai Docks	b.	125
N. Engineerings	n.	t. 27¼
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	n.	107
H.K. Hotels	b.	120
L. Invest.	b.	105
H'phreys Est.	b.	6½
K'loon Lands	n.	40
L. Reclamations	n.	140
West Points	b.	50
Cotton Mills.		
Ewos	b.	t. 685
Kung Yiks	b.	t. 67
Lan Kung Mows	n.	t. 425
Orientals	n.	t. 310
S'hai Cottons	n.	t. 350
Yangtszepoos	b.	t. 46
Miscellaneous.		
Cements	b.	6.70
China Borneos		
Do. Light old	b. 7½ new sa.	5½
China Providents	n.	7
Dairy Farms	b.	24
Electrics H. K.	n.	85
Electrics Macao	n.	34
Hongkong Ropes	s.	23
Hk. Tramways	b. 6.10 s.	6.20
Peak Trams, old	n.	6.10
Do. new	n.	90 cts.
Steam Laundries	b.	4
Steel Foundries	n.	10
Water-boats	b.	13
Watsons	n.	6.10
Wm. Powells	n.	13
Wisemans	b.	27½

Hongkong, April 24, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	4/10⅛
Demand	4/10¾
30 d/s	4/10⅞
60 d/s	4/11
4 m/s	4/11⅛
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	211
T/T Japan	197
T/T India	212
Demand, India	212
T/T San Francisco & New York	95½
T/T Java	241
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	15.65
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/-¾
4 m/s. D/P	5/1⅛
6 m/s. L/C	5/1½
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/1¾
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	97¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	16.55
6 m/s. Francs	16.45
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	95⅝
T/T Bombay	212
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	212
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	195
Demand, Singapore	211
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	43¼
Sovereign	4.05 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29.60
Bar Silver, ready	69½
forward	66⅞
New York/London	3.88¼

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	$1/2 dis.
10 "	$9/16 dis.
5 "	$1 dis.
Canton subcoins	$4 1/5 dis.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIKAWA, YOSHINOTANI, INOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW, KAMADA, KAMIYAMADA, BISAI and OTUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAI," Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Honkong.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TIDE TABLE.

19th to 25th April, 1920.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h. m		h. m	
Mon.	19	m 9 42	7.1	m 3 13	2.2
		10 1a	5.8	3 55	6.9
Tues.	20	m 9 4	7.4	m 3 47	2.4
		11 9a	5.4	4 38	6.7
Wed.	21	m 10 27	7.5	m 4 16	2.5
				5 27a	6.7
Thur.	22	m 0 12	5.9	m 4 46	3.0
		m 11 9	7.4	6 58a	6.4
Fri.	23	m 1 2	4.6	m 5 21	3.4
		m 11 57	7.2	8 3fa	6.1
Sat.	24	m 2 47	4.4	m 6 2	3.7
		0 55a	6.8	9 48a	5.8
Sun.	25	m 4 16	4.4	m 7 0	4.1
		2 16a	6.4	10 8a	5.6

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET SUPER SEASON.

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
and
MABEL NORMAND
in
"UPSTAIRS"

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
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